The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,650—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes betwpen the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to June 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... 'Glentromie' ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... } Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1889.	
					Tuesday.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th June	
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July	
BL PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th	"
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th	"
BL COROMANDEL	4409	800	L. Reeves	23rd	"
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	30th	"
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.	
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th	"
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th	"
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell.....	27th	"
BL THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.	

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th June.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th "
ROHILLA	3311	600	M. De Horne.....	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt....	15th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO.....	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Napier, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO.....On the 8th July 1889.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA...	V. Gutmann..	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	A. Lussich	4 200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

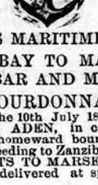
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RION.....	B. Vidos.....	3,500	550	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th June 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1889 at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

[illegible]be found satisfactory by Persons [illegible]to combine the security of a first-[illegible]h Life Office with the advantage [illegible]rates.

Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
	£3,027,993

[illegible]IXON & Co., General Agents.
[illegible]H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

[illegible]EFLECTIONS and other CON-[illegible]S by the late GEORGE ABERIGE [illegible]er the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL [illegible]h bound. Rs. 4 ; Postage, 4 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 30th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 29th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 25th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd June 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison....	3317	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAWN MOWERS.

THESE MACHINES are of new design, easy to work, quiet in action, and cut without rubbing, producing a fine velvety surface :—

The "Favorite"	12-inch cutter, Rs. 67.
Do.	14-inch cutter, Rs. 85.
The "Senior"	16-inch cutter, Rs. 100.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" PLATES

ARE AT ONCE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS Season has seen the issue of a New and Perfected Series, made entirely by Machinery, hence absolutely uniform in quality. Their Success has been enormous, the Demand having already increased tenfold. They are made in two Grades.

EXTRA RAPID, instantaneous, a richly coated Plate, suitable for all.

Size	4½	5	6½	7½	8½	9	10	12	15
	3½	4	4½	4½	6½	7	8	10	12
Per dozen	Rs. 1-6	2-0	2-12	3-10	5-4	6-14	7-12	13-12	22-0

THICKLY COATED LANDSCAPE.—This Plate has a Film of double the usual thickness, and is specially recommended as being less liable to halation, blurring, &c., than any other Plate yet introduced. Should be always used for Landscapes and Interiors and may be used in the Studio.

Size.....	4½	6½	8½	9	10	12
	3½	4½	6½	7	8	10
Per dozen Rs...	1-8	3-8	6-0	6-12	9-0	12-8

AGENTS :

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEJEUNER FINE BOUQUET. GOOD BODY. CLARET

Highly recommended
As a first-class Beverage Wine at a low price.
In quarts only, Rs. 12 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BATH OLIVER BISCUITS.

Large Tins, Rs. 2. Smaller, Rs. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rainfall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. " 5-0.	7 do. " 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz.	Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund	Rs. 12.

Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON,
Allahabad.

CRICKET KIT

OF the very best quality, and carefully selected to meet the requirements of the Indian Climate.

			Rs.	a.
CRICKET BATS, Single Cane, Treacher's Special.....		each	7	0
Do.	Double Cane	do. ..... "	8	8
Do.	Treble Cane	do. ..... "	10	8

These Bats have been specially made to the order of TREACHER & Co., and will be found unexceptionable in use. The single Cane Bat, at the particularly low price of Rs. 7, can be economically used as a Practice Bat, as it will stand Hard Wear much better than the Ordinary Practice Bat.

The Double and Treble Cane Bats are quite unequalled at the Price.

It should be noted that each of Treacher's Special Bats is guaranteed.

			Rs.	as.
CRICKET BALLS, Treacher & Co.'s, Double Seam		each	3	12
Do.	do.	Treble Seam..... "	4	12
Do.	do.	Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured..... "	5	8

There is nothing in the Indian Market superior to these : they are strongly recommended for the manner in which they will stand Hard Wear.

			Rs.	a.
CRICKET BATS, Cobbett's All Cane.....		each	13	0
Do.	Frowd's Driver	"	15	8
Do.	Patent Exceller	"	14	8
Do.	For Boys.....	from Re. 1-12 to	5	0

	Rs.	a.
CRICKET BALLS, Duke's Double Seam ...each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam ... "	5	8
Do. do. For Boys...Re. 1-8 to	2	8
STUMPS, Plain Polished Ash, with Bales per set	3	12
Do. with Brass Ferrules..... "	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points ... "	7	0
Do. For Boys ..... "	2	8
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated ...per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular Indiarubber ..... "	7	4

	Rs.	a.
BAGS for carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock .....per pair	16	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ..... "	8	4
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c.....each	13	8
SHOES, fitted with Spikes.....	12	8
BOYS' CRICKET SETS, complete, in Box.....	10	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUISITES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

A GREAT SUCCESS.—"LIGHT & FIRM."
"NUTRIA," FELT HATS.
THE NEW BROWN, *WEIGHT—4 OZ. ONLY.*
SUITS ALL. FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs.	a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... "	8	8
Extra Super " ... ... "	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... "	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... "	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... "	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... "	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black span, equal to best silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do. ... "	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... "	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... "	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... "	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock ... ... "	22	8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock ... ... "	30	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article "	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes "	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool "	25	0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting "	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3	12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article "	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made "	3	12
Navy Cotton "	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... each	7	8
Summer Merino Vests ... ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for	45	0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	33	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10	8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33	0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... ... 6 for	51	0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ... ... " 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches ; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

IT has been objected that the Aneroid is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms ; but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of charge when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides, you may carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by Train, on an Elephant, or even a Camel : the movement will not injure it ; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

Hall Aneroid Barometer, in Fancy, Bronze, or Oak Case, 3½ in. Dial, entire diameter 13 in. ....Rs.	21	0
Hall Aneroid Barometer, in Fancy, Oak, and Brass Case, 5 in. Dial, entire diameter 13 in. ..... "	24	0
Hall Aneroid Barometer, with Fahrenheit and Centigrade Thermometer, in Plain Blackwood Case, 5 in. Dial, entire diameter 13 in. ..... "	35	0
Hall Aneroid Barometer with Thermometer, in Plain, Oak, or Walnut Case, 6½ in. Plate Glass, entire diameter 13 in. ..... "	40	0
Hall Aneroid Barometer with Thermometer, in Bronze Case, Plate Glass Front, Dial 8 in..... "	42	0
Table Aneroid Barometer with Thermometer, in Nickel Case, 5 in. Dial ..... "	30	0
Table Aneroid Barometer in Nickel Case, 3½ in. Dial ..... "	24	0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROID BAROMETER FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a Sliding Vernier for regulating the starting-point. The Index is marked with Scale of Feet extending up to 15,000. In going up a Balloon or ascending a Mountain, the Needle will indicate the Altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghats the Traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing, silently and faithfully verified by the Needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

In Nickel Case	Rs.	35 0
In Silver Case, with Thermometer.....	Rs. 60 and "	80 0

THERMOMETERS.

Thermometer, Superior, Centigrade and Fahrenheit, on Frosted Plate Glass	Rs.	6 0
Thermometer, in Plush Satin Lined Case	"	8 0
Pretty Table Thermometer, in Carved Olivewood	"	8 0
Pretty Table Thermometer, in Brass or Bronze	"	14 0
Pretty Table Thermometer, in Brass with Enamel Flowers	"	14 0
Pretty Table Thermometer Stand, representing Sickle and Rake, surrounded with Flowers	"	14 0
Thermometers, Clinical, in Boxwood, Ebonized, Brass, or White Metal Tubes	Rs. 3 to "	7 0

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES. Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.			
In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27	0
In Aluminium Frames	"	7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	"	6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.			
Gold Frame and Handle.....	"	125	0
Silver Gilt do.	"	40 & 50	
Shell do.	"	20	0
EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.			
Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	"	3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.....	"	1	8

PINCES-NEZ. Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.			
In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face...	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames.....	"	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	"	8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	"	8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	"	3	0
EYE PRESERVERS.			
Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	"	2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	"	5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	"	5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames ...	"	4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses ...	"	5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS', and BIRDS', always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken ; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory ; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom ; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients ; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination ; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints ; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Suit No. 3-317 of 1889.

SADA HIRA, BHANA HIRA, MALLA JESSA, and MAGA GOWA, trading in the name of SADA HIRA, Marwarees, residing at Gugari Mohola.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MEMON ABU BUCKER MOLEDINA and MEMON HAJEE DADA RAHIMTOOLA, residing at Khaduck.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 29th day of April 1889, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiffs.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages or tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Don Tad Second Row, admeasuring two hundred and forty-nine and six-ninth square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 271 and new No. 1874, and by the Municipality under street Nos. 413 and 415, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Sidick Parpia, on or towards the West by the Don Tad Second Row, and on or towards the North by the Combad Bowal Row.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same, that they should on or before the 5th day of July 1889 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 14th day of June 1889.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO SOAP DEALERS.

THE public are cautioned against BUYING or SELLING GLYCERINE SOAP done up in boxes bearing a fraudulent imitation of the registered Trade mark of Messrs. A. and F. PEARS' Soap Manufacturers, London. Messrs A. and F. Pears have instructed their solicitors in Bombay to take proceedings against any persons selling soap in boxes bearing any label being a colourable imitation of Messrs. A. and F. Pears' trade mark.

CHARLES W. WHITE,
Agent & Representative in India of Messrs. A. & F. Pears.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and of the PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The PEOPLE of INDIA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited....Petitioners

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to this Honourable Court on the Twentieth day of June 1889 for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rupees 2,50,000 to Rupees 1,00,000 is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers on the twenty-fifth day of July 1889 at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 21st day of June 1889.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 22nd day of June 1889.
Mr. A. F. TURNER,
Attorney for the Petitioners.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway).

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st July 1889, the Passenger Train Service between BOMBAY, WADHWAN, DELHI, KHANDWA, AGRA, FORT, CAWNPORE and FEROZEPORE CANTONMENT, will be as follows.

2. The DOWN Mail Train will leave BOMBAY, at 21-30, and arrive at LAHORE at 8-35 (*via* REWARI and FEROZEPORE CANTONMENT) on the fourth day.

The UP Train will leave LAHORE, at 17-25, and arrive at BOMBAY, at 7-15 on the fourth day.

STATIONS.	DOWN. Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Mail.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
BOMBAY—COLABA ....d	6 30	11 40	...	21 30
Bulsar .....d	14 20	19 40	5 10	2 20
Surat .....d	17 0	22 10	7 40	4 8
Baroda .....a	21 20	2 30	12 7	6 50
Do. .....d	———	2 45	12 22	7 0
Ahmedabad .....a	...	6 0	15 45	9 5
Wadhwan Extension.				
Ahmedabad .....d	...	...	15 55	9 35
Wadhwan .....a	...	...	20 0	12 35

	Local Mixed			Mixed			
Ahmedabad .....d	21	20	...	13	50	9	45
Abu Road .....d	8	0	...	22	40	16	0
Ajmere .....a	0	25	...	11	43	1	45
G. I. P. Ry.	Mixed		Mail.		Mixed (Mail)		Local
Khandwa .....a	2	55	12	32	15	40	...
H. and S.-N. Ry.							
Khandwa .....d	4	0	13	2	16	0	...
Mhow.....d	10	49	18	9	22	10	7 42
Indore .....a	11	37	19	10	22	59	8 31
Do. .....d	11	55	23	18	———		———
Ajmere .....a	11	20	23	35			

	Local Mixed			Mixed		Mail	
Ajmere .....d	19	15	...	12	18	2	15
Jeypore .....d	3	18	...	18	25	6	39
Bandikui .....a	8	5	...	22	18	9	14
Agra Branch.	Thro' Mixed						
Bandikui .....d	...		...	23	13	9	50
Achnera .....d	19	57	...	4	56	15	11
Agra Fort .....a	21	4	...	6	10	16	21

	Local Mixed						
Bandikui .....d	18	5	...	23	5	9	40
Rewari .....a	0	50	...	4	41	13	41
R.-F. S. Ry.							
Rewari .....d	...		...	21	45	14	25
Sirsa .....d	...		...	7	55	23	6
Ferozepore Cantt.....a	...		...	15	3	4	50
N.-W. Ry.							
Ferozepore Cantt.....d	...		...	16	48	5	30
Lahore .....a	...		...	19	43	8	35
Do. .....d	...		...	...		9	5
Peshawar Cantt .....a	...		...	...		6	0
Rewari .....d	1	12	...	5	0	14	2
Delhi .....a	5	16	...	8	25	17	0
N.-W. Ry.							
Delhi .....d	6	12	...	9	25	19	5
Umballa Cantt .....a	16	59	...	18	30	4	20

	Mixed		Thro' Mixed	
Agra Fort .....d	...	...	7	0
C.-A. S. Ry.				
Achnera.....d	...	...	21 35	8 21
Muttra Cantt .....d	...	...	23 21	0 7
Hathras Road .....d	...	...	2 15	12 33
Fatehgarh .....d	...	...	9 39	20 41
Cawnpore .....a	...	...	15 17	3 20

STATIONS.	UP Mail.	Mixed.	Local Mixed.	Ordinary.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
N.-W. Ry.				
PESHAWAR CANT. d	20 0	10 55	...	...
Lahore.....a	15 50	7 40	...	...
Do. .....d	17 25	7 55	...	...
Ferozepore Cantt. .....a	20 32	10 50	...	...
R.-F. S. Ry.				
Ferozepore Cantt .....d	21 30	11 25	...	...
Sirsa .....d	3 36	18 40	...	...
Rewari .....a	11 54	4 28	...	...
N.W. Ry.				
Umballa Cantt .....d	22 0	7 34	10 57	...
Delhi .....a	8 30	16 45	22 25	...
Delhi .....d	9 30	17 45	23 0	...
Rewari .....d	12 42	21 26	3 24	...
Bandikui.....a	16 49	3 2	9 30	...
Agra Branch.			Thro' Mixed.	
Agra Fort .....d	10 5	19 55	7 0	...
Achnera .....d	11 31	21 20	8 21	...
Bandikui.....a	16 45	2 45	...	...
			Local Mixed.	
Bandikui.....d	17 14	3 27	18 40	...
Jeypore .....d	20 45	7 45	23 54	...
Ajmere .....a	1 17	13 27	7 12	...
H. & S.-N. S. Ry.	Mixed	Mixed (Mail)	Mail.	Local.
Ajmere .....d	14 5	5 50	...	...
Indore .....d	14 51	4 57	8 56	19 38
Mhow .....a	...	...	...	20 27
Do. .....d	16 4	6 8	9 54	———
Khandwa .....a	22 30	12 25	15 9	...
G. I. P. Ry.				
Khandwa .....d	0 45	12 42	15 40	...

	Mail.	Mixed.	Local Mixed.	
Ajmere .....d	1 47	13 57	3 0	...
Abu Road .....d	12 39	3 1	19 50	...
Ahmedabad .....a	18 32	10 20	5 30	...
			Ordinary.	
Wadhwan .....d	15 50	6 55	...	...
Ahmedabad .....a	18 55	11 5	...	...
Do. .....d	19 30	11 25	6 35	...
Baroda .....d	21 45	15 5	10 13	...
Surat .....d	1 0	19 45	14 45	...
Bulsar .....a	2 43	22 20	17 15	...
Do. .....d	2 48	22 30	———	...
BOMBAY—COLABA ... a	7 15	6 25	...	...

C.-A. S. Ry.	Thro' Mixed.	Mixed.		
Cawnpore .....d	0 10	15 55	...	...
Fatehgarh .....d	7 12	21 59	...	...
Hathras Road .....d	15 57	6 12	...	...
Muttra Cantonment... d	18 19	8 48	...	...
Achnera .....a	19 45	10 37	...	...
Do. .....d	19 57	———	———	———
Agra Fort .....a	21 4	...	...	...

For detailed timings see the issue of the Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff for the third quarter of 1889, and the Sheet Time Bill.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st June 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per "Hausa" Line Steamer "DRACHENFELS," from Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp, are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods at once.

The Steamer is discharging in the Dock.

All claims of short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, "Hausa" Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 22nd June 1889.

S.S. "KIRBY HALL," ARRIVED 23RD JUNE, 1889.

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Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd June, 1889.

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Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

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From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars. &c., &c.

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Light, strong, and elegant Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables Teapoys, &c.

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R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

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Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

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For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

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All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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JUST LANDED a brand-new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.

Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

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A well-furnished HOUSE on Palli Hill, Bandora, for three or four months, now in the occupation of Mr. J. F. H. Graham.

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New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8 — SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

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The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

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Trade terms on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta. Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

I AND MY WIFE stayed two days at the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL and were very comfortable. The service was particularly good.—W. G. DAVIES, Colonel, Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

SELLING OFF to CLEAR STOCK.—Confectionery, French and English, Bon Bon Crackers, Dolls, Toys, &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

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TO-DAY.

Band, 1st Battalion, Rifle Regt., Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—Sutlej (s), from Shanghai; Drachenfels (s), Antwerp; and W. H. Corson (ship), New South Wales. Yesterday:—Nurjehan (s), from Calcutta; Nerbudda (s), Marmagao; and Kerby Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd:—Calder (s), for Persian Gulf; and Eden Hall (s), Antwerp. Yesterday:—Clan Forbes (s), Amsterdam; and China (s), Port Said.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong per extra s. s. Thibet will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 a.m. to-morrow.

BURNING ACCIDENT.—Oojunbai, a young woman, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, was severely burned on Friday evening, her clothes having caught fire by the accidental upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp.

MORE HOUSE-BREAKING AT BANDORA.—Another theft by house-breaking has been committed at Bandora on Friday night, the shop of Golam Ali Jamal was broken open and a cash box containing Rs. 75 or thereabouts and some valuable documents carried away.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE PRINCE.—The son of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajpipla arrived here on Friday last accompanied by eight followers. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Warden Road, Malabar Hill.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo woman named Dhoola, while passing along the DeLisle Road on Friday was knocked down and run over by a carriage. The unfortunate woman's left arm was broken, and she was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE MAXWELL MELVILL MEMORIAL FUND.—We are asked to announce that the Sir Maxwell Melvill Memorial Fund will be closed on the 8th of July next. Gentlemen who have not yet paid in their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay are requested to do so as soon as practicable before that date.

THE WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Executive Committee of the Indian Sunday School Union earnestly request that this Convention be remembered in public and private prayer during the four days of its sessions in London, July 2 to 5. Special meetings in sympathy with the Convention would be appropriate.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—A gymnastic and variety entertainment was given at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday night by a native troupe, who have hitherto been attached to Wilson's Circus Company. Some of the balancing was very well done, and it is a pity that the performers were not able to play to a better house.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—The case in which Ludha Laljee and two other Bannias were charged with assaulting a G. I. P. Railway Policeman and wrongfully confining him came on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday. The Magistrate convicted accused No. 1 of the offence with which he was charged and fined him Rs. 10. The two others were discharged.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.—The firm of Messrs. Jamsetji Muncherji and Co., saddlers, boot and harness makers of Kalbadevi Road, have received lately a large order for boots and shoes from the Amir of Afghanistan. They are made upon the design of a Russian pattern supplied to them from Cabul and are commendable specimens of Bombay workmanship. These unique boots are open to public inspection before packing for Cabul.

AN ALIBI.—Mooroo Futtoo was brought up on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday on a charge of stealing four chests of tea, valued at Rs. 200, the property of Nagindass Sakerchand. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused brought a witness to speak to the fact of his being at work the whole of the day on which he was charged with the theft of the tea. The Magistrate discharged Mooroo as there appeared to be a doubt as to his identity.

GAMBLING AT DADUR.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court Dhurma Barick and three others were charged by Inspector McCubbin before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Dadur Road with cards, dice, and money on Friday night. The accused on admitting the truth of the complaint were convicted. Dhurma Barick was fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest were fined Rs. 10 each.

DROWNED IN A POND.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the morgue respecting the death of a Hindoo lad aged 7 years, named Gainoo Ladoo, the son of a ship labourer living at Ripon Road. On Saturday forenoon deceased while playing in a pond of water in an open space on the west side of Ripon Road accidentally got into deep water and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. The verdict was that the death of Gainoo Ladoo was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a pond.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 1st Battalion, Bombay Rifle Regiment, will play at the Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Olympia — Williams.
Overture	Flotte Burscho — Suppé.
Valse	A Maid of Kent — Lowthian.
Serenade	Before her Window — Nehl.
Valse	The Flower Show — Coote.
Selection	Nell Gwynne — Planquette.
Galop	Eisenbahn — Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT BY A FEMALE SERVANT.—Bhimee, a domestic servant in the employ of a lady at Mazagon, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Guider before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a gold and a silver ring valued altogether at Rs. 6-5, the property of her mistress. The accused after stealing the rings absconded. On the theft being reported to the police the accused was arrested, and the two rings were found to have been sold by the accused to a goldsmith at Dongri, who melted the rings down. Accused on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A WARNING TO RAIN SPECULATORS.—Juggonnath Harrinath and three other rain speculators were charged before Mr. Cooper on Saturday with obstruction and shouting on the public street. It appears that on Friday, just before a shower of rain came on, they ran into Abdool Raymon Street in a very excited manner, shouting out to some other speculators on a house top. Two of the men denied being rain speculators at all, and the third man said he was only calling out the odds to the people about. They were fined Re. 1 each, as the Magistrate told the men if they wanted to gamble there was a place set apart for them to do so in, and that they should not cause inconvenience to the public.

A MUTINOUS CREW.—On Saturday last Mr. C. Willis, chief officer of the B. I. s. s. Arabia, applied for summonses against a part of the crew of his ship for mutiny and assault. The Magistrate, after reading over the complaint lodged with the police, said he thought it would be better to charge the men with refusing to do duty and assault. Accordingly summonses for refusing to do duty were issued against Bheema Makun and fifteen others, and summonses for assault were issued against Budia Bulla and another man. It appears that late on Friday night the men were told to move some hammocks, which they refused to do. The chief officer remonstrated with them, whereupon they got upon him and assaulted him.

RAID ON GHARRIWALLAS.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mahadoo Rooja and forty-three other cart-drivers were charged by Constable Moore with plying their conveyances for hire in the Prince's Dock without licenses. The police officer said that it was impossible to have any check on the cart-drivers as matters were at present. The Magistrate asked the officer whether the unlicensed carts could not be kept out of the docks. Constable Moore replied that there were very few carts there that had licenses. He said that the forty-five men had been arrested by twelve o'clock, at which hour the police had to stop making [illegible] one on they would have had [illegible] men to court. One of the [illegible] he had been to the [illegible] fee; but as his [illegible] refused. His [illegible] that in- [illegible] e fined [illegible] again [illegible] la-

THE GREAT EMBARRASSMENT.

THE Rev. J. E. Robinson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lectured at the Y. M. C. Association on Friday evening. The title of the lecture—"The Great Embarrassment"—was suggested, as the introduction disclosed, by Voltaire's reply to atheistic *confreres*, who sought to induce him to become an atheist outright: "Gentlemen, it is impossible! I cannot agree with you! *The Universe embarrasses me.* I cannot see how a watch can exist without a maker." Voltaire's philosophical mind, saturated as it was with the metaphysics of Locke and the philosophy of Isaac Newton, recoiled from the philosophical absurdity of banishing the Creator from the universe, and compelled him to recognize the existence and agency of the Deity as a necessity of thought. "God *is*," said Voltaire, "because He *must* be: if He were not, we would have to invent Him." In the further course of his introduction, the lecturer quoted testimonies of pronounced sceptics as to the strength and cogency of the evidence for the existence of God furnished in nature, and reminded his hearers that Christianity had no reason to be afraid or ashamed before its assailants, while such giants in the realms of science and philosophy as Newton, Kepler, Herschel, Sir Humphrey Davy, Whewell, Sedgwick, Buckland, Dallinger, Lionel-Beale, Clerk Maxwell, Faraday, Balfour, Stewart, Tait, Sir William Thomson, Sir William Dawson, Sir William Siemens, Agassiz, Dana, Audubon, Gray, Leibnitz, Liebig, von Haller, Virchon, Pasteur, and a host of others, of past and present days, have been or are not only devout worshippers of the living God revealed in the Book of Nature, but also in many instances, humble and reverent disciples of God manifest in the flesh revealed in the Book of Redemption. The thesis sustained by the lecturer was: "The Universe presents an insurmountable embarrassment to the would-be atheist," or, as oast in another form: "The phenomena of the Universe logically lead to the inference that it has been created and established and is sustained and governed by a Supreme controlling Mind and intelligent Will." This thesis the lecturer proceeded to establish by arguments deduced from two sources: (1) from a consideration of the laws of nature and (2) from the manifest presence of purpose and design in creation.—I. In discussing the first line of argument the lecture warned his audience against loose definitions, careless terminology, and ill digested inferences. He defined laws of nature to be rules according to which nature is governed, "and exposed, what he termed, the altogether illogical and unphilosophical notion, that nature has in any sense originated, instituted, or evolved these laws, which are the product of, and have been impressed upon nature by mind. He also incidentally showed that to speak of 'violating' or 'breaking' a law of nature is not strictly correct. One may act *contrary* to a law of nature, but cannot really break it. It is far more likely to break him. Summing up this line of argument, the lecturer laid down the following series of propositions:—Nature has been found, and all its operations and processes are carried on, by forces which have always acted, and do always act, never otherwise than in perfect harmony with and according to certian fixed rules, commonly called laws of nature." 2. These laws are so marvellously comprehensive, comlpex, symmetrical, and sublime, that they profoundly impress the acutest minds which study them. They also furnish the greatest human intellects with a basis for enexhaustible research and investigation. The very highest product of human thought has been the discovery, classification, and enunciation of these laws, though they still remain but imperfectly known and dimly apprehended. 3. Never otherwise than in harmonius accordance with these laws, and to perform the most trivial and commonplace processes of nature, the great natural forces known to us are marvellously combined and exquisitely adjusted. Great intellects are taxed to their utmost to adapt and adjust and utilize these forces in their proper proportion, and in due relation to space, time, and number, to produce effects which cannot begin to approach the simplest of those easily accomplished and incessantly occurring in nature. These marvellous laws "cannot account for their own origin" (so said John Stuart Mill, in *Logic*); nor can science furnish any explanation of the when, the whence, or the how of their existence. To him who has no further source of information than science, the origin of the laws of nature must ever remain a profound embarrassment—an inscrutable mystery. The only explanation of the mystery, the only relief from the embarrassment, the only rational and satisfactory conclusion is—that these laws, according to which the mighty universe is so wonderfully governed, *had their origin in mind*; that they were established, instituted, appointed, and imposed upon nature with a set purpose and special design by an intelligent will. For as thought implies a thinker; gift, a giver; speech, a speaker; so does law imply a law-*maker*. And looking out on the great universe and in view of the character and scope of these laws, according to which its movements are governed and its process ordered, what other conclusion is open to us than that the mind in which they had their origin, the will which imposed them upon nature, must pertain to an infinite Being? That infinite Being Christians reverently call Almighty God. II. The reverend lecturer next proceeded to argue that *the existence of a supreme, directing, ever-active Intelligence is a logical conclusion from the manifestation of design in the universe.* Every plan or contrivance for the accomplishment of a definite purpose implies premeditation; every instance of premeditation implies the existence of a personal intelligence; therefore the plans, contrivances, and purposes perceivable in nature imply the existence of an intelligent Being who conceived, formed, and executed them. The universe furnishes unmistakable and indisputable evidences of design and purpose; of intentioned combinations, co-relations and adaptations; of sublime order, intricate contrivance, beneficent consequences, and useful ends; and must, therefore, be the product, the effect, the work of a First Cause, that is an intelligent personal Being. Cicero said: "What can be so clear, when we look at the sky and the heavenly bodies, as that there is some Deity of surpassing mind by whom these are governed .... If any one doubts this, I cannot see why he should not doubt whether the sun exists." Lord Bacon declares: "I had rather believe all the fables in the Legend and the Talmud and the Al-Koran than that this universal frame is without a mind! And God therefore never wrought a miracle to convince Atheism, because his ordinary works convince it." Dr. Carpenter, one of the ablest physicists of the century, affirms: "I deem it just as absurd and illogical to affirm that there is no place for a God in Nature, originating, directing, and controlling its forces by his will, as it would be to assert that there is no place in man's body for his conscious mind." Sir William Thomson, pre-eminent in more than one department of science, in his presidential address before the British Association in 1871, remarked: "I feel profoundly convinced that the argument of design has been greatly too much lost sight of in recent zoological speculations. .... Overpowering proof of intelligence and benevolent design lies all around us; and if ever perplexities, whether metaphysical or scientific, turn us away from them for a time, they come back upon us with irresistible force; showing to us through nature the influence of a free will, and teaching us that all living beings depend upon one ever-acting Creator and Ruler." To similar purport are the words of the justly-eminent Sir William Siemens, in his splendid address before the British Association in 1882: "In the great workshop of nature there are no lines of demarcation between the most exalted speculation and commonplace practice, and *all knowledge must lead to one great result*—that of an intelligent recognition of the Creator through his works." Several illustrations, taken from such writers as the Duke of Argyll, St. George Mivart, Darwin, and others, were introduced in support of the argument:—A seed, with the multitudinous problems it represents and its exquisite, though imperceptible, machinery for extracting, decomposing, and assimilating what it needs from earth, water, and air; *the egg of a bird*, the living machine within it absolutely separated from the external world, yet with numberless correspondences to, and preparations for it; a *bird's flight* with the marvellous adjustments and compensations necessary to make this possible. The subject of *animal instinct* was also touched upon, and shown to be satisfactorily accounted for only on the assumption of its implantation by a wise creative hand. For instance, the remarkable instinct of the *bee* cannot be explained (*a*) by the *individual experience* of the insect itself, seeing that the very hour the parts of the young insect are dried and its wings able to move, it knows all that it will ever have to do, and proceeds at once intelligently and unconfusedly to do it; its very first attempt to build and make being as successful every way as its thousandth. Nor can it be explained (*b*) by *hereditary transmission*; for it is only the working-bee that has the remarkable instinct of building geometrical cells and honey-making. Neither of its parents—neither the drone nor the queen-bee—builds or works: it cannot, therefore, have inherited the instinct. As all know, the working-bee is sterile; it has no offspring. It cannot, therefore, transmit the instinct; here is an insurmountable embarrassment to the Darwinian hypothesis of evolution. That theory cannot solve the puzzle. There is but one satisfactory solution; Instinct is the Creator's gift! The lecture concluded with the recital of Cowper's beautiful lines:—

"These are Thy glorious works, Thou source of good,
How dimly seen, how faintly understood!
Thine, and upheld by Thy paternal care,
This universal frame, thus wondrous fair;
Thy power divine and bounty beyond thought
Adored and praised in all that thou hast wrought.
Absorbed in that immensity I see
I shrink abased, and yet aspire to thee.
Instruct me, guide me to that heavenly day,
Thy *words*, more clearly than Thy *works* display,
That while Thy truths my grosser thoughts refine,
I may resemble Thee and call Thee mine."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MAMLATDARS.

"NATIVE OPINION" says:—The fag end of the Crawford drama thickens with incidents. To the Government resolution depriving nine mamlatdars of their magisterial powers succeeds another by which the promotions of several others are stopped for ever. And we do not know how many more mamlatdars shall have to suffer in one shape or another for their making clean breast of it and deposing before the Commission of inquiry as to their having paid money either for purchasing security against degradation or transfer to unhealty or bad localities, or for promotion. It has now been publicly notified to the people at large that those who assist in exposing a European shall never go free from harm, even if they have received the most solemn promises to that effect. The people now see that even the Bombay Government itself cannot help them if they assisted in exposing an Englishman, and that a single European is more powerful than a whole local Government, and it would be no fault of theirs if they draw their own conclusions. The enormity of the present action of the Bombay Government is so great that we think that every representative public institution in the country which is at heart loyal to the British Crown should protest against it. The matter is of such momentous importance that it will bear no neglect. The protesting voice must be so loud as to reach the ear of England's people and our gracious Queen. Lord Cross may not realise the full importance of his orders, but it is our duty to make him understand that if he values the supremacy of England in this country, if he wishes to preserve the administration pure, and if above all he has any respect for the fair name of England, he will at once countermand the resolutions that have been issued by the Bombay Government in the matter of these mamlatdars.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Drowning men catch at straw. We can understand how, in their despair, the poor mamlatdars are allowing themselves to be driven from one position of danger to another still more dangerous. The demand hinted at in one quarter, for a fresh investigation into what practically comes to the whole subordinate judicial service of the Deccan, though prompted by a sense of justice, is extremely ill-advised, to say the least of it. It is needless to dilate on the point. We sincerely regret the partial withdrawal of the guarantee. The plighted word of a Government should not be compromised in any circumstances. But if a higher authority insists upon cancelling the pledge to an extent, the local Administration has only to carry out its instructions. In what spirit these instructions are being carried out, and after what struggles, may not be known till the correspondence upon the subject is allowed to be published. Suffice it to say for the present that the indemnified mamlatdars cannot have abler or better informed advocates of their rights than the Government of Bombay. We are glad, meanwhile, to see a number of mamlatdars transferred. The Forest, Salt, and other departments, ought to accommodate the poor refuges, while some few cases may be met by compensation. In this way the Government can maintain the spirit of the guarantee, even though unfortunately it is not permitted to keep up the form.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE IN CALCUTTA.

AN inquest was held on Thursday touching the death of F. J. Matthews, late Sergeant of Police, attached to the Coroner's Court as summons serving officer, who died from the effects of poisoning with "Rough on Rats." Dr. Mackenzie, who held the *post mortem* examination, was of opinion that deceased died from arsenic poisoning (of which "Rough on Rats" is said to be composed). Dr. Jamieson, the Resident Surgeon of the Medical College, also supported this opinion. A servant, who had been in the employ of the deceased, deposed to his late master being a good-tempered man, drinking only beer and stout; but he never saw him drunk. At 10 a.m., of the 10th, his master gave him a letter and a rupee with instructions to go to Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co. He went to the dispensary as directed and returned with a box, a receipt, and four annas change which he gave to his master, and then obtained leave to go home. On his return at 1 p.m., he was told to call a gharry by Sergeant Cordery, which he did, and assisted him in putting the deceased into it to be conveyed to the hospital, where he was accompanied by Constable Bryant. After the death of deceased, a search was made, and the box, which witness had brought from the dispensary, was found on a shelf, wrapped in a handkerchief. Witness identified a pocket-book belonging to the deceased, which was found in his presence on his writing-table, with a pencil between the leaves (on which was written "I have taken 'Rough on Rats')." Mr. Paul, an assistant of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreets and Co., deposed to his having sold a box of "Rough on Rats" to the last witness. Constable Bryant said that he accompanied the deceased to the hospital in a gharry; on the way deceased complained of severe pain, and said that he had taken "Rough on Rats." On being questioned why he had done so, deceased made no reply, and witness, seeing he was suffering great pain, did not trouble him any more. At the hospital deceased also told the doctor that he had taken "Rough on Rats." Sergeant Cordery, who lived in the same room with deceased, said that at 11-30 a.m. he saw deceased lying on his bed evidently in great pain. On being asked what was the matter, deceased only said, "For God's sake, take me to hospital." He asked no further questions, but sent for a gharry, and hurried him off in charge of Constable Bryant. Deceased was always cheerful, and witness had never seen him drunk, nor had deceased ever told him of his being in any trouble or pecuniary difficulty. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—*Daily News.*

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji vs Narotum Hurjewan and another—Bomanji and H—Part heard.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

For argument on exceptions to Commissioner's special report.

414-87—Little, S, F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—Tobin and R, and Janardhen G.

Long Causes.

459-88—Tyabjee and D—H H Shrimant Maharaj Yeshwantrao Holkar vs Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner—M H Khan.

186-89—Pestonjee and R—Josuf Jan Mahomed and another vs Sullemanjee Ebrahimjee—Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Judgment.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D.—The Goculdass Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L., and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

60-89—Payne, G and S.—Jan Mahomed Haji Abdool Latiff vs Haji Abdula Haji Sumar—Shamrao P.

63-89—Pestonji and R—The Kankeshwar Spinning Co vs Ahmed Nathu—Wadia and G.

77-88—Payne, G and S—Vulubdas Damodher vs Lallji Kutchra and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

96-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowji vs Cooverbai and another—Little, S F and N.

104-89—Inperson, a pauper—Baijibai vs Shrikristna Janardhan and others—Nanu and H.

89-89—F A Little—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Vullabhoy Khanbhoy and another—Payne, G and S, and Inperson.

110-89—Burder and B—Dawji Ramji vs Framji Edulji Sonawalla and others—J C Cama.

115-89—M H Khan—Munguldas Tapidas vs Adamji Peerbhoy—Hore, C and B.

121-89—Pestonji and R—Jaithabai vs Ramchunder Narotum—Macfarlane, E and H.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Robinson, Lieut, Bl, R A, on privilege leave, from Burma.

Grove, Lieut, Bo 2nd Gloster, on duty, from Kirkee.

JUNE 21.

Burton, Lieut, By Rl Fus., on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 22.

Fornby, Lieut, 4th Ms Lt Cav, from furlough, from Australia.

Jervois, Capt, By R A, from leave, from Nassick.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 21.

Robinson, Lt, Bl R A, on privilege leave, to Australia

JUNE 22.

Lookey, Capt, By R A, from leave, to Ahmednugger.

JUNE 23.

Fornby, Lieut, 4th Ms L C, to rejoin, to Bellary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 24th June, 1889.

1. Vol. J. Neuberg, "C" Company, is granted leave of absence from this date to 1st January 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

2. The carbines are now ready for re-issue. Members will please apply at once.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

For the week ending 29th June 1889.

1. The following drills will take place at Head-Quarters this week:—

To-day, 6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill.
Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.
Thursday, 6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill.

2. On Saturday, the 29th instant, the Battery will parade at the Arsenal compound at 4-30 p.m. for the purpose of bringing the 25 Pr. R. M. L. gun into Head-Quarters. Dress:—Uniform, without side arms or accoutrements, and forage caps.

3. Leave is granted as follows:—No. 112. Gunner W. G. Massay for six months from the 20th instant.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 20th instant:—No. 135 Gunner T. De G. Derry.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, 21st June 1889.

THE C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bo Lancers—Lt-Col J G Fagan, 2nd Sqdn Comdr (Offig Comdt) to be Comdt; Lt H L Gordon, Offig Sqdn Offir to be Sqdn Offir, vice Capt J Davies transfd to 24th Bo I.

Lt I M Ward, Offig Wing Offir, 9th Bo I, to offite as Sqdn Offir on probation.

5th Bo Cavalry—Maj M James, 2nd in Comd (Offig Comdt) to be Comdt, vice Col W H J Stopford removed.

No 2 Mountain Batty—Capt G B Smith, 3-1 Southn Dn, to be Comdt, vice Sinclair deceased.

14th Bo Infantry—Lt H F Jacob, Offig Wing Offir, to be Wing Offir.

29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt Bo I—Lt G S Broome, Qr-Mr, (Offig Adjt) to be Adjt, vice Capt Vidal, who has vacated the apptt on promotion.

Lt A E Hatch, Wing Offir, (Offig Qr-Mr), to be Qr-Mr, vice Lt Broome appted Adjt.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following apptt on H R H's Personal Staff, with effect from the 19th inst:—Risaldar Major Raoji Rao Sawant, 1st Bo Lancers, to be Native A-D-C, vice Risaldar Major Dhaukal Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor, 3rd Bo Cavy, whose tenure of the appt expired on the 18th idem.

Bde Surgn A Barry, MD, MS, is appointed administrative Medl Offir, Nagpore District.

Capt J C Francis, SC, Wing Comdr, 5th Bo L I, has qualified for emplyt on the Transport Branch of the Comst Dept under the provisions of clause 78 I A C of 1883 as modified by clause 89 I A C of 1885.

It is notified for information that the *London Gazettes* of the 10th and 14th May 1889 were received at Bo Army Hd-Qrs on the 5th June 1889; and of the 17th and 21st May 1889 on the 12th June 1889; and of the 24th and 28th May 1889 on the 20th June 1889.

Under instructions from H. Gds, WO, it is intimated that Lt-Col F Galloway, RA, has been appointed to Comd the RA Sind Dist, vice Lt-Col H M Burgess.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England in anticipation of the approval of H E the C-in-C in India:—

2nd Middlesex Regt—2nd Lt W C S Prince for six months, on private affairs.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Army Head-Quarters, Simla, June 15.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

11th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieut R E Vaughan, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Downes, promoted Wing Commander.

19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut E Waller, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Macdonald, seconded for employment in the Political Department.

3 th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut F C Muspratt, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to be Adjt, vice Dobbie, vacated on promotion to Capt.

38th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieut A E Webb, Northumberland Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal S C to be Offig Wing Officer on probation.

39th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut F C Laing, supernumerary on the establishment 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Burlton, transferred to the 28th Punjab Infantry.

2nd Lieut G Watling, supernumerary on the establishment 29th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice McCarthy, promoted Wing Commander.

1st Batn 3rd Goorkhas.—Lieut G H Loch, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to be Adjt, vice Rose, vacated on promotion to Capt.

Lieut W H Savage, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master, vice Loch.

Major F A Bowles, R A, is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Camp Thobba and join No. 1 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Divn, R A, to which he has been appointed.

In continuation of G O C C, pages 109—111 of 1889, the following changes in the detail of officers permitted to attend the course of Garrison Instruction which commenced on the 15th April 1889, have been sanctioned by the C-in-C.

Capt A D D Kelly, 1st Batn Border Regt, struck off from the list of officers, permitted to attend the class at Dalhousi.

Capt and Brevet Major H P Leach, Royal Engineers, detailed to attend the class at Kasauli.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut F J Bellamy, 1st Battn Border Regt, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots, published in G O C C, dated 17th Sept 1888, page 378.

The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut S B Smith, 1st Dragoon Guards, dated 16th Jan 1889, is extended to the 23rd August 1889.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:

2nd Battn Liverpool Regt.—Major C M H Newington, for six months, on private affair.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Royal Artillery.—Lieut G R Lamb No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Baty, to Murree, from 15th June to 15th Oct 1889, to study the native languages.

9th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut E R R Swiney, to Calcutta, from date of availing himself of it to the 15th Nov 1889, to study the native languages, under the Leaves Rules for the Staff Corps.

ACCORDING to the return presented to Parliament, the total number of paupers in England and Wales in the fourth week of February was 762,853, which means a proportion of 26·6 for every 1,000 of the population. The proportion is the lowest recorded in any year since 1857. Last year at the same period the number was 794,737, and the proportion 28·1 in the 1,000. In 1862 the proportion was more than double that of February in the present year. The number of paupers in the Metropolis in the fourth week of the same month was 106,583, and the proportion was 24·9 in the 1,000. This compares favourably with last year, when the numbers were 111,837, and the proportion 26·5.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 22.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation to 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·486	—·012	—·065	W	3	90·2	104·0	...	...	63	10	0·12	1·48	—0·76a
Agra	29·503	—·012	—·064	S W	6	92·7	105·3	91·4	+6·6	44	10	...	1·97	+0·12
Allahabad	29·610	+·018	+·031	N W	2	81·8	89·5	81·1	—2·1	81	10	...	2·90	+0·555
Jhansi	29·540	—·001	—·036	S W	6	88·6	98·0	86·4	+3·5	52	9	...	1·14	—1·34c
Jacobabad	29·394	—·069	—·105	E S E	5	88·7	114·3	85·7	+1·5	61	...	...	...	...d
Karachi	29·565	—·029	—·031	W	26	86·0	92·2	82·2	—0·4	76	4	...	0·02	—0·05e
Ajmere	29·595	—·017	—·037	S W	13	81·3	98·8	80·1	+0·4	67	5	...	3·79	+2·28
Deesa	29·638	—·020	+·009	S W	27	85·2	101·3	79·8	...	65	8	...	1·80	+1·00e
Rajkot	29·654	—·013	+·002	W	1	84·9	100·0	79·6	+2·9	78	8	...	0·60	—1·89
Neemuch	29·667	—·013	+·014	S W	17	82·2	94·7	77·7	+1·3	58	10	...	3·46	+1·25f
Indore	29·699	—·003	+·018	W S W	9	78·8	89·2	75·1	—1·1	72	8	...	4·50	—0·82
Saugor	29·609	—·010	—·031	S W	12	78·2	86·3	71·6	—4·5	78	10	...	5·57	+1·72g
Jubbulpore	29·676f	...	...	W S W	6	79·8	83·0	75·6	—1·4	75	10	...	7·17	+0·67c
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandva	29·710	—·003	+·022	W	13	81·8	92·2	78·8	+1·8	69	7	...	4·13	—0·11
Raipur	29·635	—·039	+·016	W S W	11	86·0	90·9	78·5	+1·8	61	6	0·01	...	...h
Nagpur	29·675	—·037	+·013	W	7	85·2	91·7	77·4	+1·0	60	9	...	2·02	—5·15c
Amraoti	29·708	—·007	+·025	W	10	81·6	95·6	78·3	+3·5	66	8	...	3·60	—1·78h
Akola	29·702	—·029	+·011	N W	11	84·5	95·9	79·8	+3·6	50	7	...	...	...h
Surat	29·749	+·008	+·039	W N W	F	84·5	96·1	74·1	—4·4	59	6	...	1·13	—2·24
Malegaon	29·735	+·026	+·010	W S W	15	81·5	90·4	77·1	+2·7	62	10	...	1·43	—2·70
Bombay	29·780	—·002	+·020	W N W	10	80·2	88·0	78·0	—0·8	88	8	0·27	10·52	—3·08i
Poona	29·787	—·008	+·038	W	15	79·1	87·9	71·0	—1·1	67	6	0·04	4·03	—0·35f
Sholapur	29·798	—·009	+·028	W S W	10	79·3	94·2	72·5	+0·3	68	5	...	4·65	+0·06
Ratnagiri	29·810	...	+·025	E N E	6	79·3	85·4	74·4	—1·9	80	9	1·51	18·15	—5·42i
Belgaum	29·820	—·003	+·010	W N W	5	72·9	77·7	68·4	+1·1	85	10	...	13·36	+6·74j
Goa	29·822	—·005	...	N W	11	82·0	87·0	79·0	...	91	3	0·73	30·73	...i
Karwar	29·840	+·012	+·003	S W	F	77·5	83·1	74·8	—0·4	92	8	0·14	48·77	+16·71
Mangalore	29·862	—·004	+·005	E

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of vacant piece of land at Woorli, admeasuring 14,783 square yards, is POSTPONED till SATURDAY next, the 29th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., Ld., and on account of the concerned.

10 bales each 63 ps. grey shirtings 6 lbs, 32 in, and 24 yds.

5	,,	60	,,	6½	,,	32	,, 24 ,,
15	,,	51	,,	7	,,	32	,, 24 ,,
8	,,	50	,,	9½	,,	35	,, 36 ,,
18	,,	30	,,	14	,,	36	,, 40 ,,
5	,,	30	,,	14	,,	39	,, 40 ,,

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., the very valuable law library, office furniture, iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. MORESHWAR LUXMONJEE, Solicitor.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

N. B.—Many of the books are out of print, and have been very extensively and carefully noted by some late eminent counsel of the Bombay Bar, viz., Messrs. Anstey, Green and McCollough and also by Mr. Moreshwar, and would be found invaluable to the legal practitioners.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BYCULLA AND CHINCHPOOGLY.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Hajee Currim Mahomed Hajee Sull man, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the undermentioned date and hour, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed properties :—

LOT NO. 1—BYCULLA PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 1st July next, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, with the bungalow, messuage, tenement or, dwelling house hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 4,070 square yards, be the same little more or less, situate on the northern side of Mount Road in Mazagon, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, near the Victoria Gardens, which piece or parcel of ground is a portion of the ground numbered in the Collector's map or plan under No. 2753 and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Mr. James McSweeny, on or towards the south partly by the property of Sir A. D. Sassoon, partly by a road leading from the said premises to Victoria Road, and partly by the property of G. E. Pilcher, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Bejanjee Fackerjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and are now particularly described and delineated in the map or plan thereof annexed to the deed of conveyance, dated the 14th July, 1876.

LOT NO. 2—CHINCHPOOGLY PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd July next, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground and the bungalow, houses, outhouses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, part of which stands in the name of Dewjee Dhurmajee in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 42, and the other part whereof stands in the books of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia under No. 15, all which land, hereditaments and premises contain by admeasurement 6,381 square yards, be the same a little more or less and are now particularly delineated and described in the deed of conveyance, dated 12th September, 1861, and bounded on the east and north by the property belonging to Ardaseer Hormusjee, on or towards the west by the property belonging to Nowrojee Jamsetjee, and on or towards the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 6th July next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grant Road Station, Grant Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of C. TUDBALL, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 21, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagchund Dolutchund and Co., insolvents—

1 packet containing 137 brilliants, weighing 85 rutties.

The diamonds can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
1 case velvet.
5 cases white mulls.
5 ,, ,, shirtings.

On account and at the risk of the concerned, to close consignment—

175 boxes of Gustave Deny's celebrated photographic dry plates of different sizes.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. D. BAIN, consisting of wearing apparel, wire mattress, 10 vols. of Chambers's Encyclopædia, History of the World's Progress, and other books, overland trunks, Gladstone bag, dressing bags, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. C. BONSEVALLE, consisting of side, writing and washhand tables, reclining couch, arm, without-arm, easy and low chairs, cupboard, bedstead, plated curry dishes, teapot and jug, crockery, double-barrelled gun, revolver, dagger, wines, provisions, books, &c.

N. B. The above effects will be sold at 2-30 p.m.

On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Esmaljee—

50 runlets coal tar.

By order of Messrs. Sawyer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Jaychund Ittuboojee.

C. and Co. C. J. R. 1860—1 case 2 pieces black velvets, 22 inches, 72½ yards, ex s s Berbice.

9024—1 case 20 pieces black velvet, 22 inches, 71½ yards, ex s s Merton Hall.

On account and at the risk of Currimjee Jemajee.

A M and Co—216—10 1 cases 100 doz brass hat and coat hooks.

Do. do. 41 1 case brass sacking eyelet rings.
Do. do. 4-62 20 doz No. 3 round mouth all steel shovels.
Do. do. 80-81 5 casks tower bolts No. 9.

On account and at the risk of Tar Mahomed Hajee Aboo and Co.

A M and Co—T H A and Co—1 1 case nickel plated padlocks.

Do. do. 1½ No. 17, 111, 163, and 100.
T H A and Co—1 1 case brass padlocks do. do do

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria, with removable coach box.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light English-built buggy.
1 country bred pony, 13-2, age 6 years, a fast trotter in a cart, an I an excellent hack.
1 Scotch collie slut, "Fly," 6 months old, better known as "Shepherd Dog."
1 black and tan terrier dog, "Tobby," same age.
3 tricycles.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late J. L. GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the office furniture of Messrs. James Greaves and Co., consisting of writing tables, sample presses, bookstands, pigeon-hole presses, arm and without-arm chairs, copying press, screens, easy-chair, punka, English office table with pigeon-hole press, washhand table, scales, books, &c.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the premises lately occupied by Hamilton's Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood inlaid household furniture, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, first rate litho oil-paintings by eminent artists in gilt frames, glass fronted brougham, light pony cart, door curtains, black and grey carriage horses, books, garden plants, &c., the property of the late J. L. GREAVES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, consisting of fancy check coating, Japanese coating, spotted coating, black and white check coating, check suiting, cockscrew coating, black twill, fancy Venetian check and stripe coating, all-wool check coating, all-wool bird's eye coating, check Venetian colored coating, white serge, black coating, blue coating, Scotch cashmere, &c.

The pieces which are from 12 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

On FRIDAY next, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, Mody Bay, at the back of the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glass ware, a "Triumph" family hand-sewing machine, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of E. DEVOIRSHIRE, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the post office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, fancy pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's K. O. hanging and table lamps, &c., the property of J. W. H. SANDELL, Esq.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 21, 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect, Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and colored piece-goods twist, &c.

8. Cases Blue and red colour in ½ lb. tin.
6. ,, Fresh Hams in canvas.
1. ,, Superior Cashmere cloth, Melton cloth, Coating cloth and Tweed.
2. ,, Iron Folding Bedsteads.
1. ,, Colored Velvet.
5. Bales White Handkerchiefs.
3. ,, Linen.
3. Cases White Mulls and Jaconets.
3. Bales Grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD WOODEN MATERIALS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Darookhana Bunder, Mazagaon, the undermentioned old wooden building materials :—

About 75 tons of dealwood, jungle wood, and oakwood planks of sizes.

About 40 tons of teakwood planks of sizes.

Also old teakwood and dealwood doors, old jallies, windows, ladders, glass windows, and mahogany wood, &c., &c.

Also

On account and at the risk of Bora GhelabhoyKhanbhoy and by order of Khoja Dharsibhoy Jivraj.

2 lots of about 25-30 tons of dealwood and oakwood planks.

On account and at the risk of Mookadum Noormahomed Fukeermahomed.

1 lot of about 10 tons of teakwood planks.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 21, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of valuable properties with Ginning Factories known as "Bombay Merchant Ginning Factories" at Ankleshwar and Ootraj with good-will, machinery, tools, plants, stores, furniture, &c., belonging to the late Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khurras.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1889, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, by order of Trustees of the late Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khurras, the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz :—

Lot No. 1.—The Ginning Factory known as Bombay Merchant Ginning Factory at Ankleshwar.—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground, with the several buildings, chawls, outhouses, godowns, sheds, &c., thereon situate at Ankleshwar in Broach Zilla, containing by admeasurement (6) acres and (1) guntha or thereabouts, and bounded on north by Government ground, (chisa Khara-Talowary), on the south and west by public road leading to the station, and on the east partly by the land of Bhikaridas Nuraidas and partly by the government ground (Kimkore Talowary), together with good-will, stock-in-trade, all-mills, factories, buildings, steam-engine, boiler, mill-gear, mill-wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements, utensils, stores, furniture, &c., now standing, lying or being thereon, as per printed catalogue.

The factory contains (46) gins by Platt Brothers with their preparation and finishing machinery complete with engine-boiler, fire extinguishing apparatus, about 15,000 maunds firewood, 2 carriages and 2 pairs bullocks, &c., &c.

Lot No. 2.—The Ginning Factory at Ootraj.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with several buildings, chawls, out-houses, godowns, sheds, &c., situate at Ootraj in Broach Zilla, containing admeasurement (3) acres and (22) gunthas or thereabouts, and bounded on north by open ground (Gaumpadder and Talao), on the south by public road leading from Hasote to Ankleshwar, on the east by land of Bai Kaiser daughter of Pandia Mucoond, and on the west by property of Vaniram Anandram together with good-will, stock-in-trade, all-mills, factories, buildings, steam-engine, boiler, mill-gear, mill-wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements, utensils, stores, furniture, &c., now standing, lying or being thereon as per printed catalogue.

The factory contains (28) gins by Platt Brothers, with their preparation and finishing machinery complete with engine-boiler, fire extinguishing apparatus, about 9,000 maunds firewood, &c., &c.

The properties are on view, intending buyers will be permitted to view the premises on applying to the Trustees men in charge thereof at Ankleshwar and Ootraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 24, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

THERE was an advance of ½ per cent. on Consols in London yesterday at 98, but French Rentes in Paris were ¼ lower at 85½. The price of Silver remained at 42d. per oz., and Rupee Securities were unaltered at Thursday's quotations. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108. Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at francs 25·16. Hongkong Bank shares were 10s. higher in London, at £53-10 per share. The price of Braziers' Copper had advanced £1 per ton, say to £50-10s.

Wheat continued dull, and London arrival quotations come unaltered, but spot Soft White in Liverpool was 1d. per cental dearer. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,320,000 quarters, which is 30,000 quarters less than was upon the water last Friday. In the Mincing Lane Markets there was but little change. Linseed was quiet but steady at previous prices. Rapeseed was firm, and we note a further advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown to arrive at 37s. 6d., Cawnpore Yellow remaining unchanged at 44s. per quarter. Poppyseed is now quoted at 44s. per quarter to arrive by both routes, but the rate is called nominal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet all round last evening, the sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices were quite unaltered ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for the most distant deliveries, 3-64d. down for August-September, and 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions. The Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was also quiet. To-day's Liverpool telegram reports a dull market both generally and for Surats, with sales 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats, but no change whatever in prices.

According to the weekly statistics wired from Liverpool, the sales for the six days had been 41,000 bales ; while the Cotton taken by the trade and forwarded had amounted to 86,000 bales. The Imports had been small, at 41,000 bales. The total stock had decreased by 12,000 bales, and was yesterday heavier by 172,000 bales than at the same time last year, though lighter by 30,000 bales than in 1887. The stock of Surats stood at 153,000 bales, having increased by 6,000 bales during the past week. The total visible supply of Cotton had fallen off since the previous Friday by 100,000 bales ; that of East Indian by 46,000 bales ; and from the usual comparative figures which we give below it will be seen that the total supply is now within a few hundred bales of what it was at this time last year, though 325,000 less than in 1887 ; while of East Indian Cotton there were 50,000 bales more and 179,000 bales less in sight for the two years, respectively. An advance of 1-16d. per lb. had taken place in spot Mid-Americans during the week, while in arrivals a decline of 3-64d. in the nearer and of 1-64d. to 1-32d. in the more distant positions is apparent, no change having occurred in Surats. Compared with the previous two years, yesterday's quotation for spot Mid-Americans in Liverpool shows an advance of 9-16d. and of 3-16d. respectively.

Ready Mid-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower in New York yesterday, at 11 cents. September Futures also were 3 points down, at 10·09 cents, and for August they were 6 points lower, at 10·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the week were the same as in 1887, but only a sixth of the arrivals during the corresponding week last year ; and the excess in the total receipts compared with last year has now become reduced to 51,000 bales, though as against 1887 it is 289,000 bales. To-day the spot price remained at 11 cents, and August Futures were unchanged ; but for next month they were 2 points lower, at 10·07 cents. The Receipts at the ports were *nil*.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	3,000	18,000	3,000
,, exports to U. K.	14,000	26,000	3,000
,, ,, Continent	11,000	10,000	7,000
Total receip's since 1st Sept	5,473,000	5,422,000	5,184,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,649,000	2,658,000	2,550,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,881,000	1,748,000	1,674,000
,, Stock in the Ports	215,000	305,000	283,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,985,110
,, ,, Surats	439,000	389,160	617,970

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	848,000	676,370	878,590
,, London	19,000	15,000	18,000
American Afloat	21,000	20,000	7,000
East Indian ,,	63,000	45,000	123,000
	917,000	755,370	1,026,590
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 1-16d.	5¾d.	5¾d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	4¾d.	4¼d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1 11-16d.	1½d.	1 11-16d.

Locally the staple has continued firm in tone, but business has been upon a much smaller scale than yesterday, the reported rates having reached about 2,500 bales. The bulk of the transactions has been in Bengals at 203-7, in Oojein at Rs. 213, 8 and in Dharwar at Rs. 219½ ; but a few hundred bales each of Indore at Rs. 219, Wadwan at Rs. 209 ; Westerns at Rs. 215-6 ; and Tinnevelly at Rs. 221 have also changed hands, the market closing unaltered as to prices.

WHEAT has not been in much enquiry for export and only a moderate business has transpired ; but the tone of the market keeps firm, and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS.—Demand for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* has fallen off a good deal, and transactions in these have been on a considerably reduced scale to-day, while other descriptions have not been wanted. Prices of all, however, remain as quoted yesterday, and the feeling in this market also is firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,215 bales.
Wheat	11,443 cwt.
Linseed	5,481 ,,
Rapeseed	4,429 ,,
Poppy Seed	1,337 ,,
Castor Seed	938 ,,

FREIGHTS are steady at previous quotations, but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at last evening's rates both for Bank and Private Paper, and the tone of the market continued steady on the whole although 1s. 4½d. for three months' sight was available in on direction. The Calcutta market was reported firm at slightly higher rates than those ruling here; and since the receipt of this news a moderate business has been done here at the extreme rate for Credits. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4¼ to 9-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·71	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at the advance established yesterday, and there have been cash buyers of Fours all day at 100 9-16 and for the next account at 100½, while for the 30th July settlement 100 7-16 has been the rate. For 4½ per cent. Paper 104⅝ nominal is quoted.

SHARES.—There has been but little doing in this market to-day, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are a reduction of Rs. 10 in the price of Dhun Mill shares, at Rs. 1,025, and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance and Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 585 and Rs. 1,010, respectively ; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Framji Petit, at Rs. 595, and Jewraj Balloo at Rs. 1,015. Fort Press shares are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 1,525 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

FENDALL—June 17, at Khyraguli, the wife of Captain C P Fendall, D S O, R A, of a daughter, (still-born.)

HARNAM SINGH—June 16, at "The Manor," Simla, the wife of Kanwar Harnam Singh, of a son.

Le MESURIER—June 18, at Darjeeling, the wife of G G Le Mesurier, of a son.

McDONALD—June 15, at Mozaffergarh, the wife of Gilbert McDonald, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRAVES—WARD—June 17, at Christ Church, Pachmarhi, by the Rev W H Bray, Chaplain of Jubbulpore, Adolphus RP Graves, son of the Hon'ble Henry Graves, to Katherine Louisa, second daughter of Colonel H C E Ward, C I E, Officiating Commissioner, Nerbuda Division, C P.

DEATHS.

DUNSFORD—June 12, at Burma, W George, Captain, 2nd Q O B L I, second son of the late General H F Dunsford, C B, H E I C S, aged 34 years.

SMITH—June 17, at Madras, of paralysis, Mr John Augustus Smith, Retired, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, aged 63 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1889.

JUST eleven months since we were apprised by our London correspondent that the Secretary of State had determined to deal comprehensively with the Home charges, and that large reductions were contemplated, especially in the Stores Department, which unquestionably was the one of them all which most required a thorough overhauling. So far the Stores Department has escaped the necessary revision, and the more is the pity, but long threatening comes at last. Meanwhile something is being attempted in another direction. It was also stated by our correspondent on the 31st July last that reductions were contemplated in the expenditure on the India Council. Within the twelve-month the India Council Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons, the purpose of which is to reduce the number of members to ten by leaving the vacancies unfilled. Considering the slowness with which reforms of Indian Administration are effected, especially when they touch the vested interests of the India Office in London, the appearance of a Bill on the table of the House of Commons within a year of the resolve to reduce the number of the Council must be regarded as a very satisfactory and encouraging display of energy and promptitude. It was understood last year that the reasons which had the greatest weight with the Secretary of State were mainly, if not wholly, fiscal. It was said at the time that Lord Cross, in a moment of despondency, occasioned by a sudden fall in exchange, exclaimed "The Council must go !" The Council, as every one knows, has hitherto consisted of fifteen members holding office for ten years, and re-eligible for a further period of five years, the emoluments being £1,200 per annum. The reduction of five seats which will not be filled on vacancies occurring, will eventually produce an economy of £6,000 per mensem. The £12,000 which will still be payable to ten members could only be economised if the Secretary of State's despairing cry that the Council must go were to be heard, and answered, by the House of Commons. The saving to be effected will in comparison with the vast sums lavished on the London departments be scarcely a feabite ; and as it is to be realised in its entirety on the retirement or decease of members having some years' lease of their seats and of their lives, it will not go any great way in mitigating the effects of disconcerting falls of exchange.

In truth, however, the fiscal aspect of the question of the reform of the India Council is that which has always been the most important in the eyes of those who have had occasion to observe the manner in which that cumbrous and ill-contrived organisation has acted as a drag upon all reform, and upon every other good work. It could not well have acted otherwise, if it acted at all. The number fifteen was fixed upon, as has been truly said, simply because there had been first twenty-four members of the Court of Directors, and then eighteen. But a saving feature of the old board was that six of the members were bound to be men who had spent ten years in administrative work in India, and that they should vacate their seats in rotation every three years. This insured a constant infusion of new blood. When the members are all appointed for ten years, with a possible five years in addition, the Council necessarily come to be composed of men whose career in India was closed years ago, and are no longer in touch with the India which they have to help to govern. As we have pointed out, the system has no more chance of working satisfactorily than would the Foreign Office with Lord Salisbury guided by a council of pensioned ambassadors, or the Colonial Office taking its policy from a cotery of retired Governors. There is no reason whatever why the Secretary of State should have a Council of Ten to assist him in his work of administrative revision. Neither of his colleagues finds the assistance of a Council necessary ; the permanent officials are sufficient for every useful purpose. But if there must be, in deference to old traditions, a Council of Experts, it should be reduce from fifteen to six, and due provision should be made for a continual infusion of new blood. The period of office might well be fixed at three years, with eligibility for a further term of two years after passing six months in India to get abreast of the actualities in this country. A substantial saving of double the amount that will accrue from the cutting down of the number from fifteen to ten would be in itself better worth legislating for than a trifling economy of £6,000. But far beyond the question of pecuniary saving is the absolute necessity of curtailing in all new appointments the period of service on the Council, so as to insure the constant renewal of personalities and ideas in the India Office. Immense harm is done by the habit, which has become well nigh inveterate, of looking at everything from the standpoint of men whose work in India was done under conditions which have little in common with those that now obtain in this country.

THE Government of India has responded with gratifying promptitude to the strong expressions of opinion—nowhere more emphatic than in Bombay—in favour of effective measures being taken to segregate lepers, and thus protect the population at large from the danger of contagion. We publish this morning a resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department which announces that the Government, having taken the subject again into consideration, has decided to promote the establishment of asylums for lepers and to give legislative sanction to the retention of lepers in such retreats. In September last year the Governor-General in Council issued a permissive resolution encouraging the grant of public money to voluntary hospitals and asylums, and stipulating that segregation of the sexes should be enforced in any asylum to which such grant was made. We pointed out at the time that the pious opinion of the Supreme Government that something might or ought to be done by local benevolence to subsidise voluntary asylums, though satisfactory so far as it went, could not be regarded as adequate, or likely even to quicken the action of the Provincial Governments or municipalities. Something more was wanted, and to those who timidly feared to trench upon the personal rights of the afflicted, and therefore refused to ask the Government to render the segregation of dangerous lepers compulsory, we replied that the same argument would be equally valid in regard to lunatics, who are nevertheless remitted to asylums as a matter of course by the public authority in every civilised country. This is done not merely for the comfort and safe keeping of the insane, but for the better security of the public. It may be affirmed, without any fear of exaggeration, that there are few in any community who would not far more readily consent to take their chance of annoyance or danger from lunatics wandering about at large through the country than incur the hideous possibility of contracting leprosy from the going and coming as in every street and lane of this city and even in the play-grounds of the leading schools, of scores and hundreds of lepers who obtain their living by importunately begging of every passer-by. The Government of India have now resolved to enable District Magistrates and such other functionaries as may be invested by the Provincial Governments with the powers for this end entrusted to District Magistrates, to order the arrest of any person suffering from leprosy who may be found asking for alms or wandering about "without employment or visible means of existence." A District Magistrate may also admit to a leper asylum or retreat, a leper who may apply for admission, and for detention either for life or for a term of years. Any leper escaping from an asylum or retreat to which he has been admitted by order of the District Magistrate may be brought back and subjected to such punishment or deprivation of indulgences as by-laws to be made by the local Governments shall direct. These provisions of the draft Bill, which we publish this morning, mark a considerable development of opinion as to the necessity of dealing compulsorily with lepers who constitute a danger to the health of the community. But the exclusion of those who are in employment, or who have visible means of existence will practically render the provisions for the detention and segregation of lepers almost nugatory. It was mentioned recently during the useful discussion of the subject at the initiative of Mr. T. B. Kirkham in the Bombay Corporation, that lepers sell fruit in the public markets ; that in Madras lepers are employed as bakers and in the manufacture of cigars, for both of which employments they seem to develope a peculiar affinity ; and that in one instance the ticket-collector of a large railway station was an undoubted leper. Lepers draw water at the wells of Bombay, and doubtless at wells generally throughout the country, and we have it on the word of the Bombay Coroner that there is not a well in this city in which a leper has not drowned himself. Bearing these things in mind, it is evident that the Bill prepared by the Government of India, and now submitted for discussion and suggestion, does not go far enough. On two points at least it requires to be materially strengthened. Provision for the housing and segregation of lepers should not be left to the option either of the local Governments or bodies having jurisdiction over municipalities, cantonments, or other local areas, any more than similar provisions are left optional in regard to other necessary sanitary appliances or arrangements. The responsibility of providing funds ought not to be wholly thrown on the local bodies ; the Provincial revenues, augmented by a proportionate contribution from the Imperial Exchequer, should come to the aid of the local bodies. In this way only can the Government enforce measures throughout the whole of India for stamping out leprosy, as the Government of Norway and that of Hawaii, with an encouraging degree of success, are endeavouring to do. The distribution of the financial burden over a large area will make it easily borne, and will render possible the general enforcement of regulations for the segregation in retreats of all lepers who may be certified by competent authority to constitute a danger to the health of the community.

"THERE is no ground for believing the charges which have been preferred against officers in Burma of summary and wholesale executions and other abuses." So said Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons on the evening of Thursday. It is satisfactory to learn from the Under-Secretary of State for India that such things as "summary and wholesale executions" in Burma are unknown, or at any rate that there is no ground for believing the charges. But *other abuses* are also referred to. Does he mean by them the treatment of prisoners in health and in sickness, their accommodation, their food, and water-supply ? We are told by Mr. C. G. Bayne, Officiating Secretary for Burmese Prisons, in the Report on prison administration of Burma for 1888 that in one prison alone the high sick-rate was due to the admission to hospital of over three hundred cases of "abrasions," some of which were due to the practice of punishment by whipping, although the explanation of the majority of cases is that many prisoners had to travel long distances in irons to reach the jail, and arrived with their legs chafed by fetters. Did Sir John Gorst know of this, or does he not class the dragging of men to prison in heavy chains, whereby their limbs become cut and bruised, necessitating their removal to hospital, under the category of abuses ? Then to quote the words of the Inspector-General in the same report, "the inexperience of several superintendents has led them to inflict corporal punishment in a few instances where a milder award would have answered ; but the non-existence and the necessity of disposing promptly of all cases of violence so as not to delay transfers led to the more frequent resort to the rattan than would otherwise have been required." Is the inflicting of a severe punishment upon a prisoner, however great a criminal he might be, when a milder one would suffice, not an abuse of power on the part of an official. When a man denies a statement of facts, part of which it is found on examination he has not sufficiently inquired into, how will the public regard the other part ? The Prison Administration Report of Burma is full of sparkling facts which the Under-Secretary should have been informed of before he replied to the question put to him in the House of Commons. But there are matters other than these which should be the subject of inquiry with a view to remedy, in regard to the jails of Upper Burma. It is disquieting to read that in the Mandalay Jail the sick-rate for the year was 75·47 and the death-rate 50·65. These ratios are very high, and are acknowledged to be so ; but both the Superintendent of the Jail and the Governor-General concur in the opinion that the site of the Mandalay Jail is healthy. The high ratios, they say, are due to exceptional causes, the number of deaths amongst prisoners recently admitted being due to the fact that a large proportion of them are men who, immediately before conviction, led the lives of outlaws, and that they entered the jail with their health impaired by privations. Cholera has had much to do with the death-rate throughout Upper Burma, and also the fact that a larger proportion of Upper Burma prisoners are men of broken down constitutions, through a long and unfortunate career as dacoits. Mr. Bayne, however, frankly confesses that "until the jail system of Upper Burma has been properly organised, jail authorities will have many difficulties to contend with which do not exist, or ex

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BEER QUESTION IN INDIA.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

In the House of Commons last evening Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, replying to Mr. Caine, said that the question relating to the necessity of imposing excise on beer in India is being considered.

LORD WOLSELEY'S ANTI-LIBERAL SPEECHES.

During the discussion of Army Estimates in the House of Commons last night, the Right Hon. Mr. Henry Fowler, the Gladstonian Member for Wolverhampton, called attention to Lord Wolseley's political speeches at Birmingham and Oxford, and censured them in severe terms. He hoped the Secretary of State for War disagreed with the views expressed by his Lordship in the Town Hall at Birmingham regarding conscription.

Mr. Stanhope in his reply said that he hoped conscription would never be adopted in England.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

A SUMMONS TO BE ISSUED.

Mr. Bridge, the Bow Street Magistrate, having refused the application of Mr. Simms, a journalist, for summons against the Duke of Cambridge for alleged assaults committed on him at the Horse Guards Parade Ground on the occasion of the inspection of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Lord Coleridge, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Division, has ordered the granting of summons applied for, the learned Chief Justice maintaining that all subjects are equal in the eyes of the law.

MEETING OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DELEGATIONS.

CREDITS FOR ARMAMENTS.

VIENNA, JUNE 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Delegations assembled here to-day.

The Budget comprises various credits showing that they are directed towards continuing the augmentations and improvements in the armaments of the Empire.

CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 22.

Advices from Crete state that the excitement which has taken place there owing to factional quarrels is quieting down.

THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Grand Naval Review at Spithead in the presence of the Emperor of Germany has been finally fixed to take place on August 3rd.

THE HEALTH OF THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

The latest bulletin regarding the health of Lord Dufferin, who was suffering from a gastric complaint, shows that his lordship is improving.

NEW GOVERNOR AT THE CAPE.

Sir Henry Brougham Loch, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Victoria, has been appointed Governor, High Commissioner, and Commander-in-Chief at Cape Colony, in succession to Sir Hercules Robinson.

LORD CONNEMARA AND THE ENGLISH PRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

The *Madras Mail* gives an authoritative denial to the statements made in the English and local papers and which are obviously intended to refer to Lord Connemara. No action, it says, of any description has been initiated or is contemplated by His Excellency nor has he any idea of relinquishing his appointment until the usual term has expired.

THE ACCIDENT TO A FRENCH STEAMER.

The French steam-ship Bleville ran ashore on Wednesday midnight six miles south of Sadras. The steamer was bound for Madras with railway materials. Hopes of getting her off are held.

KASHMIR AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

A despatch has been received from the Secretary of State approving of the action of the Government of India in regard to Kashmir affairs.

NATIVE HOLIDAYS.

The question of native holidays in Government banks is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE BENGALI ÆRONAUT.

Baboo Ramchandra Chatterji, the Bengal æronaut, ascended successfully in his balloon at Allahabad yesterday afternoon. He did not go very high or very far. Multitudes of people assembled to witness the ascent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here this morning, two days before due date.

SUEZ, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 22.

The Italian steamer Singapore left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, June 22.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Venetia (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday (Friday) at 7 p.m.

The mail steamer Venetia, from Bombay arrived.

HONGKONG, JUNE 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Elektra left for Bombay this evening.

JUNE 23.

The s. s. Malwa arrived here to-day with the China Maile of 6th instant from Bombay.

COMERCIAL AND FINANCIAN NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s, 3 15-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. "	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	45

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	41,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	41,000	"
" " " Surats	15,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	484,000	"
" " Surats	153,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.	19,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

THE bi-metallism debate on Tuesday evening was a mere reconnaissance in force. It was not serious debate in the sense of fighting out the question. Opportunity was given to Mr. Chaplin to make a most luminous speech expounding the views of himself and his friends, for Mr. Samuel Smith to say ditto, as a merchant, to Mr. Chaplin as an agriculturist, and as a finance authority generally. The other Mr. Smith, too, was afforded a chance to make a non-committal speech. The rest was leather and prunella. No division was taken. The debate was adjourned, but is not likely to come on again this Session. Meanwhile the agitation will be kept up in this country and all possible pressure be exerted in Europe generally and in America. The success of the bi-metallist campaign, however, has nothing to do with the scheme for rehabilitating the rupee, respecting which I wrote you on May 3rd. If what I then referred to is carried out and the rupee is made worth one-and-ninepence it will matter little whether bi-metallism is adopted this year or five years hence. It will, I apprehend, be of some importance that King Gold and Queen Silver should jointly occupy the monetary throne, so as in the long run to maintain the good position attained. But, I repeat, bi-metallism may or may not succeed in the near future; the scheme for rehabilitation goes on all the same. The task, as I think I have explained in a previous letter, is not official—it is not to be done by an administration. In fact, what has happened so frequently in the history of English commercial enterprise and is happening to-day on a larger scale than ever before, is to occur in high finance. Just as the East India Company in the East and Central African Companies of to-day took, and are taking, upon themselves certain risks (and earning good profits), with a pretty clear idea that they are merely forerunners and that the Government will eventually take their place, so, in like manner, if even your rupee is to become of decent value for payments in England, private individuals will first run it up to one-and-ninepence or two shillings, keep it there for a time, and then bi-metallism or something else will secure its position. That, written as large as I am permitted to write of the negotiations now in progress, represents the silver prospects of the not distant future. I do not expect the scheme to which (you may think) I am alluding too darkly and with overmuch of mystery, will be completed much this side of Christmas. It may even be later in coming to position. When a body is large it is only slowly to be set in motion; when the interests involved are great and many men have to be consulted the speed of a Derby winner when he is in full stretch for the winning-post after turning the dangerous Tottenham corner may not be expected. Wherefore, while keeping up your hearts, be patient!

The India Office, as, of course, was to be expected, stand by the settlement of the Deccan Mining business which the Government of India have approved. Mehdi Hassan's scheme will be successful. It is authoritatively stated to-day in the *Times* that the Secretary of State is about to give his sanction to the Calcutta agreement. Nearly three columns of one of the outer pages of the *Times* are given to a history of the agreement and to the fact which Mehdi Hassan has played in bringing it about. So much satisfaction is felt in the India Office at a chance occurring of settling a business which has caused much discredit to many parties, but to none so much as to certain members of the Indian Council, that Mehdi Hassan, as the medium of the arrangement, is somewhat flattered. The writer of the article—it is not difficult to guess who the writer is—remarks:—"Great care must be taken in distinguishing between these two officials (Mehdi Ali and Mehdi Hassan), and the credit of the recent arrangement belongs exclusively to Mehdi Hassan; and Messrs. Freshfields, acting under the instructions of the Nizam and his Prime Minister, Sir Asman Jah." The introduction of a comparison between two of the Nizam's high officials and the relegating of one who has done magnificent service to the State during many years to an inferior position is a great mistake. It was wholly unnecessary for a complete statement of the facts that any comparison should be instituted; its being made will, I am told, lead some of Mehdi Ali's friends in this country to examine the proposed agreement more carefully than they otherwise might have done. One thing, however, is perfectly certain. The agreement will be approved, and the Deccan Mining Company will have a clear course in which to secure a dividend upon their enormous capital. But to say that the agreement will be approved is not to say it will pass unchallenged. Soon after the recess, I am informed, attention will be drawn to the agreement, and the Government will be asked to provide a day for its discussion. If, as most likely will be the case, Mr. Smith declares he cannot at that period of the Session give an hour, to say nothing of a day, the adjournment of the House will most likely be moved and some strong things said against the settlement. So far as the agreement is concerned, it will not be affected by this farther debate. Mr. Smith has a majority at his back, and he will use it. Nevertheless, so far as anything connected with India can be made to affect the prospects of an English political party, the unsatisfactory (as many hold it to be) settlement of the Deccan Mining dispute will be used against the Government. It will be interesting to see if the *Times'* story has any immediate effect on "Deccans," as they are called on the stock exchange. I will add here the latest quotations. (Up to the beginning of the afternoon there was no change: at 12-30 p.m. there was the old bidding from 9⅞ to 9¾.)

In these holiday times the public are not disposed to pay much attention to politics, but a good deal of interest is felt in the tour of Mr. Gladstone, chiefly, I suppose, on account of the evidence it affords of the prodigious energy of the aged statesman, and also of the effect it may have upon the seats held by Liberal Unionists. It must be admitted that the managers of the Liberal party, whatever else it may be said about them, are thoroughly skilled in the art of advertising. Some of Mr. Gladstone's followers are rather alarmed and think that the programme arranged for his Whitsuntide "holidays" may prove too much for him, but it will be observed that his movements have been so arranged that with one exception all his speeches must be short. Still the strain will be a heavy one, and such as a man who is not almost an octogenarian might have shrunk from. Mr. Gladstone is accompanied amongst others by his third son, Mr. Henry Gladstone, who has recently arrived from Calcutta. It is conceived by some Conservatives that the visit will gain six seats to Home Rule. Mr. Courtney is among them. As a set off to Mr. Gladstone's campaign Mr. Balfour has been down to Portsmouth, where he was enthusiastically received by mixed audiences of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists and delivered a series of rattling speeches. There is no doubt that Mr. Balfour is rapidly rising in favour among his party, and when the inevitable change in the leadership of the Conservatives in the House of Commons takes place it will be very difficult to ignore his claims to be the successor of Mr. W. H. Smith. Lord Randolph Churchill seems to be less missed in Parliament every day, and it is not altogether without significance that at a recent non-political gathering in Paddington, attended by the leading men of both parties in the division, a letter from the noble lord apologising for not being present, was received with shouts of inconvenient laughter. He has just gone to Norway for another trip, and people are saying that he appears to require a great many holidays. The Bowdlerized edition of his speeches that has just been brought out by his "fidus Achates," Mr. James Jennings, M.P., is having a mixed reception. The editor says:—"I have adopted the simple plan of preserving all that I could which I judged to be of permanent interest and sacrificing—since something had to be sacrificed—those speeches or portions of speeches which dealt chiefly with events of an ephemeral character. Here and there, also, I have softened or struck out some personal criticisms and allusions to controversies, which, to use Lord Melbourne's phrase, have now blown over." Mr. Jennings seems to have omitted or "softened" nearly all those pungent phrases that made Lord Randolph's reputation with the Tory democracy. The general opinion is that if the speeches were to be severely edited the work should have been performed by the author. "We should then know," as an able critic puts it, "that the omitted speeches were those which he himself thought less worthy of preservation; and as to the softening or omission of certain personal criticisms, we should be entitled to assume that the speaker himself had learnt to regret the occasional licence and bitterness of his language." I was talking to a very disinguished man to-day, a great friend of Lord Randolph, and he expressed his opinion from what he knew of public opinion in the country that, however much his lordship's influence in the Home of Commons may have deteriorated, his hold upon the masses of the people is just as strong as ever. I may mention what I believe is not generally known that Lord Randolph was immensely respected at the India Office, from the members of Council downwards. He was liked there, not because of his subserviency to official opinion; quite the contrary. As a well-known Anglo-Indian of high position remarked to me, "if Lord Randolph had still been Secretary of State, the Uncovenanted question would have been settled long ago."

Contrary to general expectation, Sir Roper Lethbridge was not prevented by a count-out from bringing forward his motion with reference to the claims and grievances of the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. The appearance of the House of Commons early in the debate was not so dreary as it usually is when Indian questions are under consideration. The sole occupant of the Treasury Bench for some time was, it is true, Sir John Gorst; but subsequently Sir Richard Webster came in. He was shortly afterwards followed by Mr. Goschen (who was a very attentive listener to the debate), Mr. Matthews, and other Ministers. At eleven o'clock almost all the principal members of the Government were in their places. The Conservative Benches were generally well filled, though never crowded throughout the evening, as the period from nine o'clock to one in the morning is called in Parliamentary parlance. The Liberal side showed a rather beggarly array of empty seats; and until Mr. Herbert Gladstone came in, there was not a single ex-minister on the front Opposition bench. Sir Charles Russell arrived a few minutes later and sat close to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, with whom he constantly conversed, apparently about the arguments advanced in favour of the Uncovenanted case. I do not think that either he or Mr. Herbert Gladstone left the House for a second after they came in, and it is satisfactory to notice that both gentlemen supported the motion. My own observation confirms the statement made by Sir Roper Lethbridge at a meeting of the London Committee that all, or very nearly all, the members who listened to the debate voted for his motion.

Sir John Gorst made the House laugh by saying that he himself had been canvassed by a lady. I am told that the fair canvasser had a personal interview with the great man, and it says something for his high sense of duty—or obstinacy—that he was able to resist her appeal. Sir Roper Lethbridge, notwithstanding the terrible length of his speech, proved himself an able advocate, and he deserves all the compliments that have since poured in upon him from some who heard, and others who have read, his speech. Professor MacNeill, who, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, made the best speech of the evening, had found the photograph to which I referred last week, and it was handed by him to Admiral Field, who passed it to the Treasury bench. It subsequently went round the House and created much amusement. Sir John Gorst, whose spirits seemed to be damped by the fact that he was fighting a losing battle, made some telling points, but his speech on the whole was not equal to the one he delivered on a similar occasion a year ago; and if the truth must be told, he spoke, to quote the words uttered in my hearing by a very respectable member of his own party, a good deal of clap-trap. One of the Opposition whips told me that if the division had taken place early in the evening the Government would have been defeated. At one period of the evening Sir W. Walrond and Mr. Akers-Douglas were sent for by Mr. W. H. Smith, and it was rumoured, upon what foundation I am unable to say, that their "runners" were subsequently despatched to beat up supporters of the Ministry. The comparatively small majority against the motion, thirty-six, gave great satisfaction to the friends of the Uncovenanted movement present, and I have heard but one opinion expressed as to the desirability of continuing the agitation. The London Committee held a special meeting on Tuesday to consider the situation and unanimously passed the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this committee the gratifying results of the labours of the past year as exhibited by the division list on Sir R. Lethbridge's motion and the information given to the committee of the state of opinion among members of the House of Commons encourage the service to continue its efforts for another year, and that a letter be addressed to the various associations throughout India, urging the adoption of this policy and asking for a prompt decision as to the course to be taken." I believe the letter has been drafted, and that it will go out by the mail to-day. To adopt any other course than that recommended by the Committee here would indeed be suicidal, and every member of the services ought to make a point not only of subscribing to the funds of the Association, but of co-operating with the workers in London by writing to M. P.'s with whom they may be acquainted and of getting their relatives at home to interest themselves in the movement.

Anything more wretched than the Spanish exhibition which has just thrown open its doors at Earl's Court cannot be imagined, and the financial prospects of the undertaking are anything but promising. Of exhibits, Spanish or otherwise, there are scarcely any to be seen, and the outside "attractions" when I visited the place two days ago were not worth crossing the road to see. There are a fair number of pictures, but they are not exclusively the work of Spanish artists, and the collection on the whole is not to be compared to that which occupied the same building a year ago. Possibly some improvements will be effected, but the season is now far advanced, and I am afraid, whatever the unfortunate promoters may do, they cannot possibly hope to attain anything like the success that attended Buffalo Bill's venture or the Italian Exhibition. Londoners are a little tired of exhibitions, and if the Spanish Show was as good as it is bad, it is doubtful if it would have taken the town by storm. Moreover, after the admirable series of exhibitions at South Kensington, the public require something better than "Earl's Court" seems able to provide. When I was at the Spanish Exhibition on Wednesday, I noticed among those present your late member of Council, and it struck me that he looked as terribly bored as the rest of the visitors.

Not a few of your readers will peruse with sorrow the following paragraph which I take from the *St. James's Gazette* of Monday last:—"We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. Williams, a promising young journalist, which took place suddenly at his house at Dulwich yesterday. Mr. Williams was trained on the Welsh press, and was subsequently connected with one of the Liverpool daily papers. He then went to India, where he joined the staff of the *Bombay Gazette*, and did some excellent work for that journal, of which for some time he acted as assistant editor. Owing to the state of his health he returned to England about a year ago, and since then has been doing useful and valuable work for the *St. James's Gazette* and other London papers." An Anglo-Indian press man now in England writes to me concerning Mr. Williams thus:—"It was a sad surprise to me to learn of poor Williams's death. He had been a very friendly companion and co-worker for years. I had known as a youth in Wales fifteen years ago and always liked him. Though I felt he could not be a long liver I had counted on renewing my old friendship with him and am grieved at his death. It sadly confirms our previsions concerning him." Mr. Williams himself, last autumn, felt his health was critical, and it was owing to his sense of the precariousness of his condition that he did not return to his duties in Bombay after a short spell of privilege leave."

[We must add an expression of regret at the untimely death of Mr. Williams, who for upwards of five years served on the *Bombay Gazette* with marked ability and unremitting attention. Joining as chief reporter, he was after some eighteen months promoted to the sub-editorship, which post he occupied until June last. Two years ago he married the sister of another local press man, and we and our readers too, doubtless, sympathise with the young widow, who, with a son a little over a year old, survives him.—ED., *B. G.*]

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 23.

AFTER his return from Mahableshwar His Excellency the Governor held his usual Levee here yesterday evening. This official function opens the season, and as it was very well attended Poona seems to have already early attracted large numbers of visitors. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was present with his staff, and there were one or two notabilities among the others who attended. Sir Salar Jung, who is in Poona, was unable to attend owing to his illness, which has indeed led him to decide upon returning to Hyderabad with his brother this week. The Poona Volunteers furnished a guard of honour at the Council Hall, where the Levee was held. The following are the names of those who attended:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Adam, Brigadier-Genl
Anderson, John, Mr
Bicher, A W, Lieut-Col, Equerry to H R H the Duke of Connaught
Bishop of Bombay
Cates, W E, Surg-Genl
Cavaye, Col, Military Secy to H R H the Duke of Connaught
Cooke, Theodore, Dr
Cowper, A, Lt-Col, Bengal Cavalry
East, W A, Mr, Bombay, CS
Firebrace, F, Lt-Col
Flood, F Jolly, Maj-Genl
Goodfrey, C W, Col
Grainger, J R, Mr
Grant, G F M, Mr
Hanwel, J, Capt, RA
Hughes, W C, Mr
Kilkelly, E R, Surg, H R H the Duke of Connaught
Knowles, Brig-General, Adjt-General
Le Mesurier, E, Mr, 28th Bo Pioneers
Linden, B B, Rt Rev Bishop of Poona
Luckhardt, W, Col, CS
Mackenzie, T D, Mr, CS
MacKury, Surg-Maj, Sany Commr
Monteath, J, Mr, CS
Moore, J, Mr, CS
Nugent, J, Mr, CS
Ommaney, H T, Mr, Insp-Genl of Police
Porter, G, Dr, the Archbishop of Bo
Pottinger, Maj-Gl, R A, Sec to Gov
Propert, Mr, CS
Shuttleworth, A T, Mr
Stockinger, F, Mr, Austro-Hungarian Cons-Gl
Symonds, W P, Mr
Nenour, W E, Mr, 1st West-India Regt
Walker, T, Lt Col, RA
Webb, W M, Surg-Gl, MS
Whitworth, G C, Mr, CS

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Ali Murdankhan, Nawab
Dowkulsing, Russaldas Major, 3rd B C, and ADC
Dossabhoy Framji, Mr, CSI
Gopalrao Haree Deshmokh, Mr
Gunpatrao Venaik Sanglikar, Mr
Hoshang Jamasp Dustoor, Sirdar Khan Bahadur
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir
Jungee Shah, His Highness
Khunderao Vishwanath Raste, Rao Bahadur
Mahadeo Wasudeo Barve, Rao Bahadoor, CIE
Mahamahopadhyaya Rama Dedit Apte, Mr
Narsinga Rao Krishna Vinchurkar, Sirdar
Sadasheorao Mahadeorao Purundhare, Sirdar
Shahabudin Kazi, Mr, CIE
Syed Ameer Hoosein, the Hon'ble, CIE
Toolajee Fattesingh Raje Bhasle, Akalkhote
Trimbukram Ramrao Poorandheraj, Sirdar

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Adam, A, Brig-Surg, MS
Archdeacon of Bombay
Braddeley, S E, RE, Mr
Baker, Domld, SC, Mr
Barns, R M, Surg, MS
Batty, Herbert, CS, Mr
Beauchamp, W, Mr, H M's I M
Beaumont, Mr, J, I M
Benson, J J B, Mr
Biddulph, NT, 2nd DLI, Mr
Bocarro, John, Mr
Bourke, N J, Surg-Maj, AMS
Braid, A R, RA, Mr
Brebner, S G, Mr
Briggs, H B Surg, Bo, S & M
Briggs, G E, Chaplain
Broadfoot, A, Maj, RHA
Brounrigg, GA, BSC, 28th Pioneers, Mr
Brounrigg, H J W, Capt RE,
Bull, G H Surg
Burch, W E S, Mr, D C O Middlesex Regt
Burke, C I, Mr
Burness, F Mr, I M S, 28th Pio
Burroughs, E, Mr, 3rd Q's Lt Cav
Bush, J E, Capt, D L I
Butler, A T, Mr, R A
Cahusac, W F, Capt, 26th N I
Cameron, E C, Mr, R A
Cappel, E S, Mr, C S
Carleton, T R C, Capt, D L I
Carpenter, A, Commander, R N
Carvalho, H F, Mr
Cassment, J B, Mr, D L I
Cataina, G M, Mr
Chalk, Oliver, Mr
Chard, Lt Col, Royal Fusiliers
Chase, Capt, 28th Pioneers
Clerk, C I, Mr, 21st Hussars
Cloete, Evelyn, Mr, R H A
Clowes, H, Mr, B A, S C
Cockcraft, C M, Mr, 26th Bo I
Cooke, Samuel, Mr
Cooke, Vernon, Mr
Cooper, E I, Capt, Royal Fusiliers
Cousens, H, Mr
Cox, E, Mr, Roy Fusiliers
Cox, E C, Mr
Cruickshank, J D, Lt Col R E
Cuningham, C A, Lt Col, D A Genl
Cure, Capel, Capt, R Fusiliers
Currie, A, Col, Poona Horse
Daniel, A, Lieut, 5th Lancers
Da Silva, J L, Revd
Davidson, H C, Mr
De Lisle, H B, Mr, D L I
De Mello, Cabanis, Mr
De Souza, J, Mr
Dickinson, T M, Mr, R A
Dobbs, G C, Capt, Bo S C
Donop, P G von, Major, RE
Doyne, M B, Lt, 5th Lancers
Drury, M O'C, Mr, M S
Dundas, Lt Col, A A G
Dyson, T E, Surg, P W Grenadiers
Edwards, F M, Mr, 3rd Q O Bo Lt Cav
Ellice, Robert, Mr, RA
Ellis, P M, Mr, AMS
Espley, C H, Poona Volunteer
Fair, F R, Mr, RE
Faulknor, Lt, P W, O Grenadiers
Fitzclarence, C, Mr, R Fusiliers
Ford, C A, Mr, D L I
Forster, H J, Capt, 7th Bo Cavalry
Forter, Capt, RA
Fowler, Butler, R Mr, R Fusiliers
Francis, F W, Mr
Fraser, N G, Lt, 3rd Bo Cav
Fry, T B, Mr
Fry, C J, Mr, 4th Bo Rifles
Gall, G, Mr, R Fusiliers
Gibb, M C, Mr
Glanville, A, Lt, RA
Goldie, Mr, RE
Gott, Capt, 3rd Bo Cav
Graves, A S, Lt, 26th Bo I
Greig, P H, Col, RA
Gayon, Major, R Fusiliers
Hancock, G H, Mr, 23th Bo Pioneers
Harrison, T, Mr, R E
Hatch, F H, Mr
Hay, Surgeon-Major
Hearn, E H, Mr
Heaton, J J, Mr, C S
Henderson, J, Rev
Hepburn, Major, R A
Hibbert, Col, S C
Hickie, W B, Mr, R Fusirs
Hill, A, Mr
Hillenkamp, F Rev
Hinde, G L, Dy Surg-Genl
Hobday, E A P, Capt, R A
Hogg, Col, Poona Horse
Horrocks, A M, Capt, R B Fussiliers
Huddleston, W Mr, I M
Hudson, A G Mr
Hutchinson, H S, Lt Col, Bo S C
Jervis, Parker, C E, Major, D L I
Jones, C W C, Mr, M S
Jopp, J, Col, D Q M G
Keunnis, Capt, R Fusiliers
Keene, A, Capt, R A
Kenny, M, Mr
Kingcome, V K, Mr
Kirkham, T B, Mr
Lawford, S, Mr, R Fus
Lee, Col, D L I
Lees, C E Mr, D L I
Legh, Lt, 26th Bo I
LeMarchant, Lt-Col, RHA
LeMesurier, E, Lt, 28th Bo Pioneers
LeMesurier, Mr
Leslie, A E, Capt, P W O Grenadiers
Leslie, L S D, Lt, 10th Bo L I
Letter, C D, Lt, P W O Grenadiers
Lewis, E J G, Maj, Beng SC
Liddell, W A, Mr, R E
Lindsay, J, Mr
Lisboa, J C, Mr
Lloyd, W E E, Lt, D L I
Luxmore, Col, M S C
Maebay, W G M, Maj, Bo SC
Mackay, J H, Rev
Machunn, G F D, Lt RA
Marks, G F H Mr, A M S
Matthews, F B Capt R As Regt
Melver, J A Mr.
Macpherson, T K M Capt Dist Supt of Police
Meakin, H Major, Poona Volunteers
Metcalfe, C T E, Capt Rifle Brigade
Middleton, W H Capt, G I P R Vol Rifles
Mitchell, G W Capt, 14th Bo I
Mitchell, H M P, Mr, GIPR Rifles
Morgan, G R, Lt, P V R C
Murphy, Surg-Major
Murray, C F, Mr, B S C
Nursprat Williams, Mr, R A
Nanson, W L, Rev
Nelson, P, Capt, Ord Dept
Nevins, J E, Surg to the Gaekwar
O'Donnell, J G, Mr, A V D
Ogilvie, E C, Mr, R E
Ozanne, E C, Mr
Page, R B, Mr, L Fus
Paget, Capt, D L I
Paterson, Major S C
Penrose, Capt, Bo Rifles
Peyton, C T, Major, D L I
Peart, Lt, P W O Gren
Peile, Major, P W O Gren
Peyton, Lt, 3rd Cav
Piers, W B, Capt, 10th Bo L I
Plunkett, A H, Mr
Prideux, R A, Lt-Col
Pullan, A, Col
Qualtrough, W J Mr, DLI
Radclyffe, C, Mr, Rifle Brigade
Rawlins, Col, SC
Rebsch, Mr
Reynold, E K, Mr
Ross, W C, Capt, D L I
Rooth, T J, Mr, R D Fus
Saloman, Surg-Maj
Sarkies, C J, Surg, 26th Bo I
Scannell, H, Mr, Acting Supt of Ry Police, GIP Railway
Scoones, F, Mr, R Fus
Scorgie, J, Mr
Scott, J W, Mr
Selby, F G, Mr
Seaton, J J, Mr, 10th Bo LI
Shipley, C A, Mr, R Fus
Shipley, W, Capt, GIPRV Rifles
Sillory, Mr, 26th Bo I
Slater, H M, Capt, RA
Small, J, Rev
Smith, E D N, Maj, Bo SC
Sorabjee Kharsedjee, Rev, CMS
Spring, A E, Mr
Stanward, E Capt, R A
Stanton, C J, Mr, R Fus
Stevens, M, Lt-Col, 3rd Q O Bo Cav
Stevenson, Capt, 19th Bol
Stewart, Lt, Somersets L I
Street, A W F, Mr, I M D
Thacker, Surg, M S
Thompson, W A M, Mr, R A
Thompson, A E, Surg, 10th L I
Thomson, A, Lt, Poona Vol
Thompson, W A, Mr, 1st Bo Lancers
Tidswell, E C, Mr, 2nd L Fus
Tidy, A G, Major, N Lanc Regt
Turnbul, W, Mr
Turner, J A, Lt, P V R Corps
Twigs, E F, Mr
Venour, W E, Mr, 1st W India Regt
Vidall, S W, Mr, Bo C S
Walker, C F Lt, R A
Waller, E H, Mr, R Fus
Warburton, C C, Mr
Ward, T M, Lt-Col, S C
Wenden, H C E, Mr
Westropp, G R C, Mr Bo S C
Westropp, S H, Mr, Bo 10 I
Whitcombe, J C, Mr
Whiting, J E, Mr
Wilson, C E, Mr, D L I
Williams, R, Mr, 26th Bo I
Wroughton, R C, Mr
Young, Surgeon-Major
Young, A P, Mr

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Abbas, S Tyabji, Mr
Abdul Rahman Ali Khan, Adha, Nawab
Ahmed Beg Munshi, Mr
Adarji Dorabji Ghaswalla, Mr
Ajinkya, S G, Mr
Anandrao Balasaheb Rasli, Mr
Anantrao Nursing Jahagirdar, Mr
Appaji Bapuji, Rev, CMS
Balcrishna Viziarungum Moodiar, Mr
Balwant Ramchandra Natu, Sirdar
Bederker, K C, Mr
Baugamkar, K N, Rao Bahadur
Bhawoo Munsaram Naik, Mr
Bhikajee Merwanjee, Mr
Bhimbai Kirparam, Mr
Bomanjee Sorabji Sethna, Mr
Bymonjee Jamaspjee, Dastoor
Byramjee Padumjee, Mr.
Chintamunrao Vishwanath Natu, Sirdar
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Mr
Chintaman N. Bhat, Mr
Chinti Keshao, Mr
Chiplonkar, SH, Mr
Coopooswamy Viziarungum Moodhar, Mr
Cooverjee Ardesir Contractor, Mr
Cowasjee Dadabhoy Boottee, Mr
Cowasjee Dossabhoy Davur, Mr
Cowasjee Hormasjee, Mr S S M C
Dada Nathajeerao Shelkee, Mr
Dajee Nilkhunt Nugarkar, Mr
Dadabhoy Pallanjee, Khan Bahadoor
Damodhur Moreshwar Gole, Sirdar
Dastur, D H, Mr
Dackjee Cassinathjee, Mr
Danjisha Edalji, Mr
Dinshah Dossabhai, Khan Saheb
Dinshaw M Punthaky, Mr
Dorabjee Padumjee, Khan Bahadur
Darabjee Dadabhoy Botte, Mr
Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla, Mr
Gopal B Nene, Mr
Govind Kurkaray, Mr
Ganesh Govind, Rao Bahadur
Haridas Nanabhai, Mr
Hurjeebhoy Danjeeshah, Mr
Hindumal Balmakhund, Mr
Janardan V Kelkar, Mr
Jehanghir Hormasjee Mody, Mr
Jethalal Varajbhai, Mr
Khaikoshroo Adurjee Gaswalla, Mr
Kasinath Balwant Pendse, Mr
Kavasjee B Nalgamwalla, Mr
Krishnajeo Laxmon Welkar, Mr
Krishnarao Shivram Tipnis, Mr
Krishnarao Anant Jahagirdar, Mr.
Lalubhai Gordhundas, Mr
Luxman Dinker Bhide, Rao Bahadur
Mahadeo Ballal Namjoshi, Mr
Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Mr
Mahadeo Vishnu Kane, Mr
Manekjee Cowasjee, Khan Saheb
Meher Hoshang, Dustoor
Moochal Shah, Mr
Moodoocrishna Moodliar, Mr
Narayen Pandurang Banavalkar, Bahadoor
Narayen Rao Bhikajee, Mr
Narayen Bhai Dandekar, Mr
Naro Bhaskar Deodhar, Mr
Nilkant Moreshwar Sathe, Mr
Nowrojee Framjee, Mr
Nurso Ramchandra Godbola, Rao Saheb
PallonjeeNasserwanjee, Mr
Parakh, N M, Mr
Pavri, B H, Mr
Ramchandra Gangadhar Karve, Mr
Ramchandra Govind Sapkar, Mr
Ramchandra Munsaram Naik, Mr
Ramcrishna G Bhandarkar, Mr
Raoji Trimbuck Nagarkar, Mr
Ramlal Nundram Naik, Mr
Rango Ramchandra Bhardi, Mr
Ratanji Edalji Kanga, Mr
Subnis, D G, Mr
Sanjana, K J, Mr
Shaik Hibtullabhoy Moolajee
Shaik Jaffer Mahomed, Mr
Shivaji Dharmaji, Mr
Shivrao Bhikaji Jatai, Mr
Shivram Hurry Sathe, Mr
ShunkeraoNarayan Nattoo, Mr
Salliman Abdul Wahed, Mr
Syed Mohson, Mr
Syed Jacob Moulvie, Mr
Syed Sirajudhin Abdul Falla Moulvie, Mr
Trimbukrao Narayan Rajmachilkar, Mr
Vaishampayan, D K, Mr
Vaman Prabhakar Bhave, Mr
Vishnu Balcrishna Sohoni, Mr
Vishnu Moreshwar, Rao Bahadur
Vishnu Narayan Apte, Mr
Vishwanath N Vaishumpayan, Mr
Vithalrao Narayen Natar, Mr
Vithal Narayan Pattak, Mr

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The services of Colonel T. H. B. Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, and Colonel E. W. C. H. Miller, Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, also of Lieutenant C. E. H. Connell and Colonel F. W. Grant, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart is posted as Attache to the Foreign Department.

Mr. H. S. Groves, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, officiates as Comptroller, Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph on privilege leave.

Leave on private affairs is granted to Captain W. Cook for one year, and Captain A. W. Brooke for 182 days.

Chief Engineer Thomas Anderson, Indian Marine, is granted furlough for one year.

The following honours have been gazetted today:—

The undermentioned officers have been appointed as ordinary members of the Military Division, First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of Bath:—

General Sir Henry Daly, Bombay Staff Corps.

The following Second Class or Knights Commander of the said Order of Bath:—

General John William Schneider, Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant-General Allen Bayard Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps.

The following Third Class or Companions of the same order:—

Lieutenant-General Alex Carnegy, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieutenant-General James Blair, Bombay Cavalry; Major-General Hastings Fraser, Madras Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels Frederick Lana, Bengal Staff Corps; George Corrie Bird, Madras Staff Corps; and John Hugh Green, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Edward Lacon Ommaney, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

To be Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:—Major Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Burma, and Brigade-Surgeon Isidore Bernadotte Lyon, Bombay Medical Establishment.

Brigade-Surgeon John Duncan is permitted to retire.

Lieutenant-Colonels Arthur FitzGerald, Bengal Infantry, and Robert Emilius Cox, Madras Infantry, are promoted to be Colonels.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JUNE 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *

own of Bombay, but not in Colaba, especially by the men of the depôt under my command, who pass most of their spare time in Bombay in preference to Colaba, as naturally enough it interests them to walk about in this the second city of the Empire. When a soldier is tired of walking about the town, unless he goes to a public-house, he has no other place of resort where he can obtain a cheap and good supper. Hence I am convinced that a "Soldiers' Club" is much required in the town of Bombay. In Malta there is a capital Soldiers' Home managed by the Wesleyan Chaplain at that station, and I know it for a fact that the Senior Church of England Chaplain, a "military chaplain" of many years standing, gives his valuable support to the scheme, and I am truly sorry that the Rev. E. Hall declines to help the Rev. G. Clutterbuck regarding this matter. I did not attend Mr. Clutterbuck's Bazaar myself, but I presume "Self" must have a very pleasing recollection of it, as he seems to have carefully put away his programme, which plainly shows me that the lady who probably presented him with it he still feels an interest in. Under any other circumstances, I cannot quite understand why he should have kept it at all. I joined the Army some 24 years ago, and hitherto I have never met any military officer in the habit of reading religious newspapers such as the *Methodist Record*. Still times, it would appear, are changing for the better in the Army. "Self" says in his letter that he takes great interest in the welfare of the soldier, and this statement I do not doubt for one moment, but as I belong to the same profession as himself, he might, I think, have communicated with me in the first instance and asked me why I had permitted Mr. Clutterbuck to make use of my name, and I would very gladly have given him my reasons; and if they were not satisfactory, I could have given him an introduction to that hardworking and zealous clergyman. I am not, I regret to say, much of a Latin scholar, and therefore I quite forget the meaning of the word, "sic" frequently mentioned by "Self" in his letter—a term not usually used by military men; but this I know that I felt awfully *sick* when I read "Self's" letter, as it left the impression on my mind, and doubtless on the minds of many others, that his object in writing this letter was to show the public that Mr. Clutterbuck's management of his Bazaar had not been conducted in a satisfactory manner as regards the disposal of the funds he obtained by it, *i.e.*, he had liquidated the debt of his church at the expense of the Soldiers' Home; but I hold the view that Mr. Clutterbuck explained clearly in his circular of June 1888 and in his programme of the Bazaar the various objects he had in view. As many people, it seems, do not think a Soldiers' Home is necessary, including the Rev. E. Hall, I think Mr. Clutterbuck acted very wisely in sending out in September a "special circular" about the Soldiers' Home; but he did not forget to mention in the last para. of it about his church. Some people may not agree with me, but I am of opinion that "God's service" comes first, and therefore the first thing to do is to build a church for the Wesleyan soldier and sailor; and when that is done, the Home, which is not so much required, should be then built, and I know from previous experience that many a British soldier, according to his own lips, has turned out a better Christian, and therefore in my opinion a better soldier, by making use of "Homes" of a somewhat similar discription to that which will be opened on the 1st proximo. I beg to add that I belong to the Church of England myself, and that I am strongly of opinion that it is the duty of every officer to help the clergy of every persuasion to the best of his ability in their endeavours to help the British soldier and sailor to meet the numerous temptations that are thrown across their paths, especially in a large city like Bombay. In conclusion, I take this opportunity of thanking those ladies and gentlemen who have been kind enough to help me to fill up my subscription card to over 500 rupees, and on behalf of the British soldier I ask them to accept my best thanks, and I need hardly say that it will give me the greatest pleasure to continue to receive donations and subscriptions (however small) for this good cause, the real object of which is the happiness, both present and future, of the British soldier and sailor.—Yours, &c.,

E. WILFORD, Major,
Commanding Colaba Depot.

CONSISTENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am amused to find that Dr. Blaney labours under the delusion that there is no one to subscribe to your opinion that when he proposed to abolish the birds and beasts in the Victoria Gardens he meant what he said. He scarcely knows that the unstable equilibrium of his mind is largely talked about, and that people are tired of hearing him on one day recommend hospitals as the one thing needful for the public health, and the next declaring that they are foci of contagion. It was the same with the drainage system, which he first recommended and then denounced. He would have done well to explain the cause of his changing his mind in regard to the zoological collection. But to try to lead people into the belief that abolishing and improving are the same thing, or that a proposal to abolish was a plea to improve, is to lose all credit for consistency and conscience. When he can bring no arguments to defend his cause, he shifts from the real point at issue to one of ascribing motives to a straightforward critic.

June 22. ANTI-HUMBUG.

BHATIAS AND MIDDLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The attention of your readers has been lately called to a dispute which is now going on in the Piece-goods Market between the importing houses, Bhattias, and Marwarees, caused by the Marwarees purchasing goods direct from the importing houses instead of through the medium of Bhatias. There is little doubt at present that the Bhatia, owing to the strong association he has formed, is master of the situation, and has been hitherto powerful enough to make both European importers and Marwaree buyers submit to his caprice. The unreasonableness of the Bhatia's demands is apparent when he buys goods from a shipper in Manchester and sells to his Marwaree customer, and at the same time threatens any European importer who endeavours to do the same that he will be boycotted by the whole market. The boycotting and counter-boycotting which has gone on this past fortnight will doubtless have the effect of causing members of our Chamber of Commerce to discuss this question in all its bearings at their next meeting. If the Chamber considers the interests of the trade will be best served by a compromise with the Piece-goods Association, they will perhaps stipulate that the purchases from members of the association should be restricted to the Bombay importing houses if the sales of the Bombay importing houses are to be confined to the Bhatia. What will be the effect of this? Why, the Marwaree will go to Manchester for his goods and importing houses, and Bhatias will be put on one side.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 22. AP-KE-WASTE.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 23.—Pressure has decreased briskly in Lower Sind and moderately in Bengal and the north of the Bay, and elsewhere it has increased. The rise is brisk in the Punjab and parts of the peninsula. The distribution is generally unchanged. Readings are very low in the Punjab and the Indus Valley, and relatively low in North Bengal, and high in Malabar and south of the Bay. Winds remain westerly in the greater part of the country, but there is a cyclonic in-draught towards low pressure areas over Bengal and Sind. Temperature is low, except in Burma, Bengal, the Punjab, and Madras. Rain is general over Burma, Assam, and the west coast, and scattered and partial over Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and central parts of the country and the east coast. Dhubri reports seven inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered...	7 63	10 22	9 73	9 97
June 21, Friday.....	...	...	...	0 28
„ 22, Saturday ...	0 50	0 47	0 60	0 34
„ 23, Sunday	0 22	0 25	0 21	...
Total...	7 77	10 94	10 54	10 59
Total of corresponding date last year.....	7 27	9 18	9 3	8 80

THE DRUM ECCLESIASTIC.

THE current number of the *Bombay Guardian* affords some light Sunday reading of a more than usually interesting kind. The despatch of the Government of India, acquitting Mr. Quin of blame, in the Patna case, is thus referred to:—

Of course the fraudulent despatch will miss its aim. Justice is not silenced by such detestable expedients. The originals of the affidavits are now in England. As the press carries copies of them two hundreds of thousands of virtuous homes in the British Isles graced by the presence of pure and gentle women, for the safe-guarding of whose honour their fathers and husbands would, if necessary, give their lives, what will be said? One thing will be said—that there is no Government in India. A set of place-seekers, who care nothing for the welfare of the people of India, who raise revenue at the price of blood, who trample upon the principal of personal and constitutional rights, who mock at the idea of just rule, who are in India to earn pensions to spend in England—this is not the apology for a Government with which India should be cursed. The fools who will not act righteously are too great fools, it seems, to see the serious issues of their conduct and the grave questions they are raising. "Ye are they which justify yourselves before men: but God knoweth your hearts; for that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God."

The comment concludes in these words:—

Let not the Vice-regal Council think that the Patna case ends with their fraudulent dispatch. There is One watching the scene, Who, if British power is too paralyzed, by being in the hands of ungodly men, to secure justice to a poor Indian girl, will yet interpose and execute righteousness and judgement for the oppressed.

Sir Lepel Griffin comes in for a severe drubling and doubtless, after reading it will regret ever having come to India. The Guardian writes:—

The notorious Sir Lepel Griffin has contrived to thrust himself again before the British public by reading a paper at the Colonial Institute, London, in which he says, "the only danger to the permanence of British rule in India is the cowardly tolerance by Government of treason in the country." A far greater danger is in entrusting the administration of this country to persons of the outrageous character of Sir Lepel Griffin.

Under the heading "A European Editor Justly Rebuked" our contemporary writes:—

The *Liberal and New Dispensation* comments upon the infamous suggestions of the editor of the *Times of India* on the subject of Licensed Vice in India, as follows:—"If he means that the number of men laid up with some loathsome form of disease would go to make up a brigade, we would suggest that even if a worse fate befell the soldiers, the Government should not retrace its steps and go back to a policy which was a disgrace to the very name of Christianity and civilization. There can be no excuse to revert to the practice which has been pronounced on sanitary and other grounds to be disastrous to the health as well as the *morale* of the troops. The young soldier, fresh from England, is all the better without the intervention of the military to ruin his character and his health by pondering to the worst passions of humanity.

Mr. Martin Wood's letter on the increase of Military expenditure in India is also referred to, and in telling its readers who Mr. Martin Wood is it deals our daily contemporary "the most unkindest cut of all." He is "a former editor of the *Times of India* when that paper was characterised by a high moral tone."

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received into the Bank of Bombay up to Saturday, the 22nd June 1889, on account of the above fund:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
The Oriental Progress Union.....	38	0	0
E. M. M.....	10	0	0
Mr. Adam Hajee Mahomed.....	125	0	0
Mr. Amichund Abheychund.....	151	0	0
First contribution from Lodge Aryan, No. 1703, E. C.....	50	0	0
His Highness Maharaj Saheb of Idar...	500	0	0
Officers and employés of Khatao Mukonjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld ...	227	0	0
Dr. A. P. Cama.....	25	0	0
Bai Cooverbai Peroshaw Rustomjee Bottleewalla	10	0	0
Mr. Dayabhai Jadaoram.....	101	0	0
Clerks and labourers of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld...	91	4	3
Amount previously acknowledged.....	1,28,176	6	9
Total Rs...	1,29,504	11	0

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 22.

10 p.m. ... ... 82·9

SUNDAY, JUNE 23.

6 a.m. ... ...
10 a.m. ... ... 82·3
2 p.m. ... ... 86·9
4 p.m. ... ... 85·5

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G. J.-P. RAILWAY.

Rainfall on the Goudal-Porbandar Division.

	During May In. cts.	1st to 15th June. In. cts.	Total to date, In. cts.
Bhayawadar ...	0 48	0 22	0 70
Ranawao.....	0 49	2 20	2 69
Porbandar	0 38	4 60	4 98

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

M. JAMASJEE'S Hongkong Cotton Circular of June 1st is summarised as follows:—

A fairly active general demand has been experienced throughout the whole of past fortnight and a comparatively large business is reported. Prices, during the first part of the interval ruled steady, but subsequently gave way from 25 to 50 cents per bale under the influence of heavy receipts, and at the close a brisk business is passing at the cheaper rates in desireable favorite spinnings, and the market closes as under. A moderate settlement has been effected in favorite desireable spinnings of No. 20s. at previous rates. In other descriptions a decline of half a Dollar per bale has failed to induce any noticeable business, as supplies during the interval have been heavy and stocks in second hands excessive. Close weak and unsteady. A decline of 50 cents per bale all round has to be noticed in the values of No. 16s. Demand has been moderate and run principally on 3 or 4 special favorite tickets to the neglect of other spinnings, which close weak and depressed. No. 12s. have continued in good request, and supplies being short of requirements, a brisk general business has been passing both for spot cargo and forward delivery at last mails rates, and the market closes steady. No. 10s. have continued active, rates during the early portion of the interval being mantained. Heavy receipts however, have had the effect of cheapening the rates, and a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale has to be noticed in this count (with the exception of a two or three favorite superior tickets) and a good current business has been passing at the close in consequence of cheap rates, and the market closes steady. In this connection it may be remarked that the principal cause of the sustained and active demand for Nos. 10s. and 12s. may be attributed to the recent short supplies of Cotton and the consequent dearness of the raw material. A falling off in the demand and a decline of 25 cents per pale has to be noticed in Nos. 6s. and 8s. Nothing doing in Nos. 14s, 18s., 22s. and 24s. During the fortnight arrival 14073 bales, sales 7691 bales. Shipment to Coast Ports 265 bales; and unsold stock 20939 bales. Direct Shipment for Japan 2882 bales and Shanghai 2822 bales. Latest advices from the Coast Ports, and Shanghai report a continuance of the usual demand and no change in values. The Japan markets were fairly active during the early portion of the fortnight, but latterly heavy arrivals and the extreme anxiety of holders to realize have weakened prices and the market close dull with little business passing.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE SEGREGATION OF LEPERS.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical), under date Simla, the 15, June 1889.

Read—

Home Department Resolution, No. 81623-33, dated the 26th September 1888, regarding the treatment of leprosy in India.

Read also—

Letter No. 6035-313, dated the 16th October 1888, from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Letter No. 4312-3827, dated the 19th December 1888 (endorsed by Foreign Department No. 3071, dated the 24th January 1889), from the Officiating Resident in Mysore with enclosures.

Home Department Memorandum No. 132, dated the 5th March 1889, to the Legislative Department.

Draft Bill to make provision for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition.

Resolution. In Home Department Resolution of 26th September 1888, the Governor-General in Council encouraged the grant of medical and charitable relief to lepers in voluntary Hospitals and Leper Asylums, and directed that the condition of segregation of the sexes should be imposed in the case of every institution for the relief of lepers which receives aid from public funds. Having again considered the subject, His Excellency in Council thinks that some further measures may now be taken with the object of promoting the establishment of asylums or retreats for lepers; and giving legislative sanction to the retention of lepers in such retreats. The Governor-General in Council has therefore directed the preparation of the Bill herewith circulated for consideration and opinion, in which provision is made for the detention of lepers, generally on their own application, and in certain cases compulsorily, under the orders of the District Magistrate, in retreats provided for their accommodation. His Excellency in Council now requests that the Local Governments and Administrations will take the Bill into their early consideration, and favor the Government of India with their views on the provisions contained in it after consulting official and non-official opinion in the matter. The Governor-General in Council will also be glad if, in submitting their reports on the Bill, Local Governments and Administrations will state whether in the opinions of persons qualified to form a judgment the disease of leprosy is on the increase or not.

A point of minor importance connected with the subject under discussion is the payment of expenses connected with the removal and confinement of lepers found in a province or district which is not that of their domicile. As at present advised, the Governor-General in Council doubts if it will be expedient to go beyond the principle that expenses incurred in removing vagrant lepers to hospitals or asylums shall be borne by the persons or authorities desiring to remove them, but he will be glad to receive the views of Local Governments and Administrations on the point.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations.

Ordered also that a copy of the correspondence. (From Sailojanandha Ojha, High Priest, Baidynath Temple, to Colonel J. C. Ardagh, C.B., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 8th May 1889. From Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy to Sailojanandha Ojha, dated 22nd May 1889), be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for simultaneous consideration.

(True Extract.)
A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DRAFT OF BILL.

A BILL to make provision for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

TITLE, EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT.

(1) This Act may be called the Lepers Act, 1889.
(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India; and
(3) It shall come into force at once.

DEFINITIONS.

2. (*I*) In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*l*) "leper" means a person with respect to whom a certificate that he is suffering from leprosy has been made by a medical practitioner having from the Local Government general or special authority, by name or in virtue of his office, to certify as to the existence or non-existence of the disease in any person alleged to be suffering therefrom:

(2) "retreat" means a place for the time being approved by the Local Government as suitable for the accommodation of lepers: and

(3) "District Magistrate" includes a Chief Presidency Magistrate, and any Magistrate of the first class whom the Local Government may, by name or in virtue of his office, invest with the functions of a District Magistrate for the purposes of this Act.

POWER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO EXPEND FUNDS ON AND APPROPRIATE PROPERTY TO RETREATS FOR LEPERS.

3. (*I*) Any council, board, committee, corporation or other body of persons having authority over any municipality, cantonment or other local area may, notwithstanding anything in any enactment with respect to the purposes to which the funds or other property of such body may be applied,—

(*a*) Establish or maintain, or establish and maintain, or contribute towards the cost of the establishment or maintenance or the establishment and maintenance of a retreat;

(*b*) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and subject to such conditions as that Government may prescribe, appropriate any immoveable property vested in such body, and either retain and apply it or transfer it by way of gift or otherwise, as a site for or for use as, a retreat.

(2) Any moneys placed by any enactment for the time being in force at the disposal of a Local Government for the purpose of the establishment or maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums or other institutions for affording medical relief may, notwithstanding anything in such enactment, be applied to all or any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (*I*), clause (*a*).

DETENTION OF LEPERS IN RETREATS AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

4. (*I*) Any person knowing or believing himself to be suffering from leprosy who desires to be admitted into a retreat may apply orally or in writing to any Magistrate for admission there to and for detention therein either for life or for a term of years.

(2) On receiving such an application the Magistrate, upon proof that the applicant is a leper, may, with the concurrence of the person in charge of the retreat and, where he is not himself the District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, record and order authorising the admission of their applicant into the retreat and his detention therein for the time mentioned in the application.

DETENTION OF LEPERS IN RETREATS OTHERWISE THAN AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

5. A District Magistrate may order the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to be suffering from leprosy, and who is found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence, and may, upon proof that the person is a leper, commit him to a retreat with the concurrence of the person in charge thereof, to be there detained subject to the provisions of this Act.

DISCHARGE OF LEPERS FROM RETREATS.

6. The Local Government, or a District Magistrate, or any person having from the Local Government general or special authority in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office, may subject to the provisions of any rules under this Act, at any time order the discharge from a retreat of any person detained therein under either of the two last foregoing sections.

RECOVERY OF LEPERS ESCAPING FROM RETREATS.

7. If a leper detained for life under section 4 or detained in pursuance of an order under section 5 leaves a retreat otherwise than in accordance with an order of discharge under section 6, or if a leper detained for a term of years under section 4 so leaves a retreat before the expiration of that term, he may be arrested and brought back to the retreat by any police-officer or by the person in charge of the retreat or any person acting under his direction.

POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO MAKE RULES.

8. The Local Government may make rules with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) The inspection of places used or proposed to be used as retreats, and the powers which may be exercised by an officer making such an inspection;

(*b*) the management of retreats;

(*c*) the conduct of lepers in retreats maintained wholly or in part by the Government or by any such body as is referred to in section 3, sub-section (I);

(*d*) the exercise by District Magistrates and other persons of their authority to discharge lepers from retreat under section 6;

(*e*) the restrictions, and the deprivations of indulgence, to which a leper may be subjected by way of punishment for misconduct in a retreat or for leaving a retreat in circumstances which justify his being brought back thereto under section 7; and

(*f*) generally, the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.

SEGREGATION OF LEPERS FROM PERSONS OF OPPOSITE SEX.

9. A place shall not be approved as suitable for the accommodation of lepers unless such provision has been made for the segregation of male and female lepers from leprous or other female and male persons respectively, as the Local Government deems sufficient, nor shall the appropriation of any immoveable property by any such body as is referred to in section 3, sub-section (*I*), be sanctioned for either of the purposes mentioned in clause (*b*) of that sub-section except on the condition that such provision as aforesaid either exists or shall be made, and shall be maintained.

PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF LEPERS IN RETREAT.

10. No leper shall against his will be sent under section 4 or section 5 to any retreat where attendance at any religious observance or at any instruction in religious subjects is obligatory on lepers accommodated therein.

CONDITION OF THE GANJAM DISTRICT.

MR. J. G. HORSFALL, the Collector of Ganjam, submitted the following letter to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Chatrapur, 29th ultimo:—

"I have the honor to forward herewith reports of Messrs. Horne, Carr and the General Deputy Collector for the week ending with Saturday, the 25th instant. In the Mohana division suitable rains have fallen and cultivation has commenced. Mr. Horne estimates that by the end of August, when the first early dry crops are reaped, distress there will be at an end; assuming, as we have every reason to anticipate, that the season progresses favorably. Mr. Carr has returned to head quarters, having completed the jamabandi of the three estates of Bodogodo, Dharakot, and Chinna Kimedi. The numbers on gratuitous relief in the Chinna Kimedi estate have gone on steadily increasing, and now amount to 1,358 or about 5 per cent. of the total population. I consider that the Digupudi-Goviadapur road should be put in hand at once as a famine relief work, and that kitchens for distribution of cooked food should be started at the two centres, Pattapur and Padamari, but would not on this account stop village relief. Sanction just received, (initialled) J G H. It is only the very lowest classes that will take cooked food, prepared though it be by Brahmin cooks. It is the case now as it was in 1866 that the ryot prefers death to taking cooked food. The good showers that have fallen are of incalculable benefit; they have given heart to the despoiding people, have enabled the ryots to plough, and, in some places, to sow the early gingelly crop; have provided pasturage for the cattle, and mitigated to a great extent the suffering from drought. In Goomsur also the numbers on gratuitous relief have largely increased during the week, but good rain has fallen and the ryots are now busily employed in ploughing and sowing their lands, and the general Deputy Collector does not propose at present to start village relief circles or kitchens for the distribution of food. Over 1,000 are now receiving gratuitous relief, but it must be borne in mind that the taluk is a very large one with over 750 villages. Prices, though very high compared with ordinary years, have not yet reached the scarcity rates prescribed by Government. The Deputy Collector reports the occurrence of a disastrous fire at Bellagunta, four miles from Russelkonda and the principal mart of the taluk, where the hill and low country products are exchanged. He estimates the loss at one lakh of rupees, and proposes the grant of timber free for rebuilding. I am not prepared, however, to recommend such grant indiscriminately. Many of the sufferers are wells-to-do shopkeepers, who can, no doubt, afford their losses, and it is in the case of ryots and the poorer classes that such assistance should be afforded. On the Rushikulya and Gopalpur canal works there has been no material change in numbers. This I attribute to the prevalence of cholera and to the showers that have fallen which have given employment to many thousands in ploughing the lands. Altogether there are 22,500 employed upon works, and 2,728 on gratuitous relief. This is exclusive of people employed on ordinary Public Works Department and Local Fund works or by private employers. I may mention that in Berhampore town itself I found on inspection the other day about 1,000 coolies employed, nearly all by private individuals, in excavating silt from the dried-up tanks with a view to improve the water-supply and find work for labouring classes. In this form private charity is very active both in Berhampore and elsewhere. In the Chikati estate the zemindar is providing over 500 daily with food, and food is also being distributed in Parlakimedi and Chicacole, though the numbers are not reported. Importation of food-grain continues fairly brisk, and amounted during the week to over 500 tons. Prices, however, are rising in Orissa and will react upon this district, so that I expect a further rise shortly. Good showers have fallen almost everywhere enabling the ryots to plough and, in some cases, to sow, but it will be months before food-grains can be grown and brought into the market, and until then prices will probably go on rising. Cholera has proved very disastrous during the week, carrying off 1,429 persons. It is extending southwards and is worst now in Tekkali and Parlakimedi."

The General Deputy Collector at Gumsur reported thus of the fire at Bellagunta, referred to above:—"Bellagunta, which is the largest village and the chief place of trade in Gumsur taluk, caught fire on the night of the 19th instant. Two hundred and fifty houses, some of them upstair buildings of substantial structure with property, mostly merchandize, estimated at about one lakh of rupees, were destroyed, and the people who are now without shelter stand in need of help from Government in the shape of free supply of wood and bamboos from the forest for rebuilding their houses. I have told the village karnam to submit a list of requirements of each individual.

In a Resolution of the Board of Revenue, dated the 11th instant, it is remarked:—"There have been 'good showers almost everywhere'" during the week which have enabled the ryots to plough their lands and in some cases to sow them. Since the date of the report more rain has fallen—Board's Proceedings, dated 7th June 1889, No. 1051. Routine except in the Mohana division of the Maliahs, there has not been much improvement in the way of reduction of the numbers on relief, but the fall of rain has given heart to the people; has provided pasturage for their cattle and mitigated to a great extent the suffering from drought. Cholera continues unabated and is apparently travelling southwards to Tekkal and Parlakimedi. The numbers on gratuitous relief are also increasing, and will probably continue to increase until the next harvest comes into the market. The Board have read with much regret the details of the occurrence of a disastrous fire at Bellagunta, four miles from Russell-konda. They agree with the Collector that any relief that may be granted to the sufferers in the way of giving timber and other materials free of cost should be confined to the poorer classes of ryots. Such relief should be promptly given. Referring to the remarks of the Deputy Collector that the Oriyas have insuperable objections to resort to works as they consider it "a disgrace to carry earth on their heads," the Board request Mr. Horsfall to report whether he can suggest any other kind of work, *e. g.*, breaking metal, &c., for roads which would be acceptable to this class of people."

In paragraph 6 of his report. Mr. Carr states that many of the children on receipt of money-doles are badly emaciated owing apparently to a portion of the doles being appropriated by the parents and other relatives. In these circumstances, the Board consider that no time should be lost in opening relief kitchens.

A. G. O., dated the 10th instant states that "the Government is glad to learn that the showers which have recently fallen have been of so much benefit, and that the condition of the Maliahs has improved. The commencement of the road from Digupudi to Govindapuram has already been sanctioned in G. O., dated 28th May, No. 431. The establishment of kitchens for distribution of cooked food at Pattapur and Pudamari is sanctioned. The Collector will be informed accordingly by wire. The Collector is also authorised to grant timber and bamboos free of charge to such of the sufferers from the fire at Bellagunta as he may consider to stand in need of such aid. The figures given in paragraph 6 of the Collector's report do not rally with those entered in the fortnightly narrative. According to the latter, the total number of coolies employed on relief works on the last day of the fortnight (25th May) was 18,653, and the number in receipt of village relief was 4,297; whereas in the weekly report the figures are 22,500 and 2,728 respectively. The Collector's telegram for the week ending 25th May gives the number in receipt of gratuitous relief as 3,146. These discrepancies should be explained."

LIEUTENANT C. F. PINNEY, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Lord Reay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 7th June, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 p. m. last night. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Capt Cazalei	Mr Whittome
Mr Dyas	Capt Hume
Mr and Mrs Wilman	Mr Bryan
Mr Adkin	Mr Sandle
Mr Harris	

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Lovett	Mr Bayley
Capt Dunsterville	Miss Bayley
Mr Mody	Four Chinese
Col Waller	Mr J W Small
Mr Browne	Dr W E D Raju
Mr Peter	Mr and Mrs Higgins
Mr Hickey	

FROM SUEZ—Miss Meredith
FROM MELBOURNE—Mr W J Waterlow

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 1ST TO 7TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen on Friday reviewed the troops at Aldershot.

The Queen held an investiture at Windsor Castle on Saturday, when many recipients of honours were introduced and received the insignia of their dignities.

A State concert was given by command of the Queen on Friday at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen on Monday presented new colours to the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers at Windsor Castle.

A Levee was held by the Queen's command on Monday at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales Princess Louise, on Friday, visited Leicester and opened a new children's hospital in that town.

The freedom of the City of London was conferred upon Prince George of Wales at the Guild-hall on Saturday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Knutsford, replying to a question, said that Sir Hercules Robinson had declined reappointment to the Governorship of the Cape, and the Government had accepted his resignation. In answer to Lord Carnavon he added that the Government did not intend to depart from the policy lately adopted in South Africa. Lord Lamington having suggested that a small body of Imperial troops should be stationed in the Australian colonies, Lord Knutsford said that if any colony made such a request it would be considered. On Tuesday the House sat for a short time, and adjourned until Tuesday, June 18.

In the House of Commons on Monday the Irish Drainage Bills were read a first time after a short discussion. Mr. A. J. Balfour then obtained leave to introduce a Bill for constructing light railways in Ireland. Mr. W. H. Smith moved the second reading of the Board of Agriculture Bill, which was agreed to, but many members expressed a preference for a Minister of Agriculture rather than a Board. On Tuesday the Secret Service Vote was opposed by Mr. Braudlaugh, but Mr. Matthews refused to give any information as to the expenditure of the money, and the vote was carried by 141 to 43. In the evening Mr. Chaplin moved a resolution in favour of a bi-metallic system of currency, which was discussed at some length, and the debate was adjourned. The House then rose, and will meet againon Monday, June 17.

The International Commission on Sugar Bounties held a meeting on Saturday at the Foreign Office, when the report was adopted by the delegates of all the signatory Powers.

At Friday's sitting of the Special Commission there was a long inquiry into the question of the missing Land League books, and it was finally arranged that the secretary should examine all the books produced to the Court. Mr. E. Harrington, M. P., was called, and denied that the League had fomented crime. The Court, at its rising, adjourned until Tuesday, the 18th inst.

Judgment was given on Saturday on the application for a *mandamus* to the Bishop of London requiring him to proceed against the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's for placing in the cathedral a reredos contrary to law. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Manisty decided that the *mandamus* should issue, Mr. Baron Pollock holding a different viw.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting at Southampton on Wednesday, and exulted in the waning strength of the anti-Home Rule majority in Parliament.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., addressed a meeting at Portsmouth on Wednesday, referring chiefly to the Irish question.

The Derby Stakes at Epsom were won on Wednesday by the Duke of Portland's colt Donovan, beating 12 other horses.

Mr. John Marrogh was elected M.P. for South-East Cork on Monday, in place of Alderman Hooper, resigned.

Sir C. Lanyon, the eminent civil engineer and formerly M.P. for Belfast, died on Saturday morning last, aged 76.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday the receipt of £217 was announced, and the grants to evicted tenants amounted to £301.

A man named Fleming was sentenced on Tuesday at Killarney to six months' imprisonment for systematic boycotting, he having admitted that he followed cattle to fairs in Ireland and England to prevent them from being sold.

Portions of a woman's body wrapped in cloth were found in the Thames on Tuesday at Horsely-down and Battersea. The cloth was marked "L. E. Fisher."

Slight shocks of earthquake occurred on Thursday night in the south of England.

Mr. J. Lawlor, manager of the Ballymena branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, was shot dead on on Friday by Mr. E. Murray, the cashier, who afterwards committed suicide.

OBITUARY.—Col. C. A. E. S. Carter, B. Inf.; Dr. D. B. Smith, Ben. Ret.; E C Morrieson, Esq., Bo. C.S.; Vice-Admiral Cochran; Sir Chas. Lanyan; Surgn.-Maj. Barker; Rev. C. Macaulay; Mr. W. Williams; Dowager Lady Hayter; Lady Bramwell.

HEAVY rains and fierce gales last week caused fearful catastrophes in some of the American States. Enormous destruction of buildings, railways, and crops in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey was followed by the bursting of a large lake which swept away nearly the whole town of Johnstown, and wrecked numerous villages lower down the Alleghany. A fire broke out among the Wreckage at Johnstown, causing great loss of life. It is estimated that the total number of persons killed and drownod exceeds 8,000. Great distress prevails, but large supplies of food and money have been sent from the other States and from England.

At a banquet at St. Petersburg last week to celebrate the betrothal of Princess Militza of Montenegro to the Grand Duke Peter the Czar proposed a toast to the Prince of Montenegro as the "only sincere and faithful friend of Russia." This expression has caused much surprise and some anxiety at Berlin and Vienna.

President Carnot has visited Boulogne and Calais to open the new harbour extensions at those ports. At Arras and St. Omer he was present at banquets, and in his speeches he spoke confidently of the prosperity of France of the Republic.

King Humbert returned to Rome on Sunday from Berlin, and was received at the station by the Deputies and Senators, while crowds filled the streets and welcomed the Sovereign with loud cheers.

In the French Chamber on Tuesday a proposition to abolish the Embassy to the Vattican was rejected by 314 to 232 votes. Replying to an interpellation, M. Spuller said the Government recognized the right of Egypt to convert her debt, but it could not be done without the consent of the Powers, and must be accompanied by an evacuation by Great Britain.

Affairs in Servia are still very unsettled, and King Milan is expected to return to Belgrade immediately, and it is believed a reconciliation with the ex-Metropolitan Michael will be effected. The Government having taken possession of the Servian railways, the French Government has protested, but the other Powers have not interferred.

A vote of censure on the Finance Minister was moved in the Roumanian Chamber, but it was rejected by 77 votes against 65.

The dervishes have made assaults upon villages near Wady Halfa, but have been repulsed by the Egyptian troops.

The insurgent Chin tribes have lately been active, and an attack upon Fort White was made in force, with, however, no result.

The Session of the Victorian Parliament was opened on Tuesday at Melbourne. Sir W. Robinson, the acting Governor, in his speech referred to the continuing prosperity of the colony, and congratulated the Assembly on the satisfactory progress of the defences.

The activity of the French agents on the West Coast of Africa causes anxiety among the British merchants, as it is believed that the occupation of Dahomey is contemplated, which would probably divert trade from the interior to Porto Novo, a French settlement.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDIAN WHEAT.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce writes the *Pioneer* has throughout taken a leading part in urging the reform of the Indian wheat trade, and its efforts cannot be too warmly recognised but its latest deliverance on the subject is scarcely convincing. "The objection to improvement," we are told, "comes only from a minority of middlemen; and it is not surprising if the character of this obstruction should have given rise in some quarters to suggestions of legislative interference. These suggestions however, the Chamber has never countenanced." At the same time the only reason for the Chamber's attitude in this respect is said to be, that "It is not advisable to force sudden and radical changes on the trade, but let improvement come in the trade of itself, taking it for granted that merchants, sellers, buyers, shippers and consumers are too keenly alive to their interests to let any opportunity for improvement in their trade pass by." We are the first to deprecate legislative interference in the wheat trade or anywhere else, when it is not absolutely necessary; but why, if the minority interested in sophistication be so small, should the wheat-traders object to any change, however sudden, in the direction of improvement? It is all very well to speak of letting improvement "come in the trade of itself;" but the argument is exceedingly elastic—it might be urged against the Merchandise Marks Act or indeed against any Adulteration Act—and the interests of the commerce of a country as a whole put a limit to the period of its validity. In another column will be found some extrac

DISHORNING CATTLE.

The following judgment delivered in the Queen's Bench Division by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Hawkins in the case of Ford and Wiley relative to the dishorning of cattle, will be read with interest by those interested in the preservation of the law and those in sympathy with the objects of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals :—

Judgment was delivered in this case, argued in the last sittings, which raised the question whether the operation of dishorning cattle—that is, sawing off their horns close to the skull—is cruelty within the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Several veterinary surgeons gave evidence that the operation was not only extremely painful at the time but caused excruciating pain for some weeks afterwards and that it was "most cruel"; and it appeared that it was not practised in England, and had not been for 30 years except recently in Norfolk; that it was only known in Scotland in three counties, and that, though more usual in Ireland, it was for the purpose of concealing the age of the animals, and, further, that 15 years ago the Royal Highland Society had denounced the practice as unnecessary and cruel. There was however, a case in the Irish Courts in which the practice was held not illegal (though there was a decision the other way) and there was also a decision in the Scotch Court of Session in favour of the legality of the practice, but it did not appear what was the evidence in these cases, nor whether it was as strong as in the present case as to the prolonged torture caused by the operation, nor as to its usefulness for any reasonable object, whereas in the present case the evidence was exceedingly strong upon both points; and, on the other side, there was no evidence as to the advantage of the operation except that the cattle, after having been dishorned, could be packed more closely in yards or railway trucks, and so fetch 30s. or 40s. more per head. The case had been argued by Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and by Mr. Winch, Q.C., for the owners of the cattle. The magistrates (at Norwich) had declined to convict, but had stated a case, on which the facts appeared in substance as above stated. The Court had at the time declared their opinion to be that the practice was cruel and that the magistrates ought to have convicted the owners, but, out of respect to the decision alluded to, took time to put their judgments into writing with a view to explain the ground and reason, on which they differed therefrom.

Lord Coleridge now read a written judgment, in which he said that from the importance of the case, in which it might appear that they differed from several authorities entitled to respect, they desired, to deliver their judgments separately. The charge was under 12 and 13 Vict., c. 92, section 2, the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in which the important words were—"any person who shall cause any animal to be cruelly abused, ill-used, or tortured, shall be guilty of the offence of 'cruelty.'" His Lordship proceeded :—The question is whether the evidence does not make out that the offence has been committed in this case, and that the magistrates ought to have convicted instead of acquitting. The question is whether the operation of dishorning cattle as it is proved to have been performed in this case is justifiable. In deciding this question it is important to consider what is cruelty. The mere infliction of pain, and even of extreme pain, is not sufficient to constitute cruelty. Men constantly inflict pain on one another or on the brute creation for purposes of medicine or surgery, or under sanctions—as by way of punishment—which are lawful, and in such cases it may be reasonably necessary. What is necessary it may be difficult to define in affirmative words, but it may be possible to approach a definition in the negative. There can be no necessity to sell beasts for 30s. or 40s. more than might be otherwise obtained, nor to enable the owners to pack a few more beasts in a yard or railway truck, nor to prevent rare or occasional instances of fighting among the animals. These may be purposes of convenience or profit, but can hardly be considered as necessary. That without which the animals cannot obtain their due degree of development, nor be fitted for ordinary use, may fairly come within the term "necessary" and if it is something to be done to the animals it may be properly done. What is necessary, therefore, within these limits may, I should think, be done, even though it causes possibly extreme pain, but only where it is reasonably necessary to effect the result aimed at. Necessary pain, therefore, is limited to what may be fairly inflicted on animals over which we have assumed dominion. But I adopt the definition, of cruelty given by Mr. Justice Wightman in one of the cases cited—"Bridge v. Parsons" (3 "Best and Smith's Reports") as completely satisfactory—"the unnecessary abuse of the animal"—language approved of by the Court in "Murphy v. Manning" (2 "Law Reports," Exch.), and it is only expanded in the definition given by Mr. Justice Grove on a subsequent case—"unnecessary ill-usage by which the animal substantially suffers." "Abuse" means the infliction of substantial suffering; and "unnecessary" means the infliction of such suffering without necessity, under which word I include any reasonable objects which require it. Applying these observations to the present case there can, I think, be no difficulty in coming to a conclusion. As to necessity, it is found in the case that for 20 years this practice of dishorning cattle has been entirely disused throughout England and Wales. It has not been thought necessary in all that time to perform the operation on any of the millions of cattle which the farmers of England have reared and sold. We learn from the case in the Scotch Court of Session that the practice has only prevailed in three counties in Scotland, and is unknown in the others. It appears that in Ireland the practice is more common. It is incredible to me that an operation for many years wholly discontinued in England and Wales, and in Scotland except in three counties, can have become necessary so as to except it from the general words of the statute. It was not merely unknown, but it has been discontinued. And upon the evidence no ground for it was suggested except that the animals generally after dishorning sell for a little more money, and that more of them can be packed into a yard or truck, and that the dishorned animals cannot gore, but can only butt. What however, is the evidence as to the practice which the magistrates have sanctioned and which we are asked to countenance? It is utterly disgusting; but in the interests of our common humanity it must be read. It must be read also because I do not believe that evidence, uncontradicted, of cruelty so detestable and brutal can have been given in the cases in the Scotch and Irish Courts relied upon as showing that the practice is legal and which no doubt may appear to be inconsistent with our judgment. [His Lordship then proceeded to read the evidence at length, the substance of which was stated in our former report.] His Lordship laid particular stress upon the evidence of the veteranary surgeons as to the excruciating torture inflicted upon the animals in the operation and its continuance for week afterwards and also as to its not being necessary to prevent the animals from goring each other as the cutting off of two inches at the tip of the horns, where the horns were not sensitive to pain, would equally answer the purpose. And on this part of the cases it should be stated that the evidence of the surgeons was supported by a section of a horn drawn by one of them and put in evidence, and showing that though for about two inches from the tip the horn is more like hoof and is not sensitive, it begins to be highly vascular and sensitive, and as it approaches the skull is intensely so, and the evidence of the surgeons was that the operation of sawing off the horns at the root, not only caused excruciating torture, but caused suppuration, which involved a continuance of the pain for two or three weeks, during which the animals were so sensitive as to flinch from the least touch, and some were proved to be thus suffering 25 days after the operation, and the surgeons stated that the operation was grossly cruel and absolutely unnecessary. In the evidence on the other side it was not denied that the animals suffered great pain. Mr. Clare Sewell Read :—"The operation causes the animals very severe pain, but it makes them more valuable; it is not possible otherwise to put 13 bullocks in a yard 15ft. square. It is cruel at first, but it is kind afterwards, as the buyers pay more for the beasts." (Some merriment.) Now, proceeded his Lordship, against all this there was absolutely no evidence, except that beasts in Norfolk occasionally gorged each other. But in England and Wales (except in Norfolk) we see the cattle grazing on the farms or standing in the yards, armed or ornamented by their horns, in perfect peace and ease. The evidence for the defence—such as it is—was directed not so much to deny horrible suffering inflicted as to justify it on the grounds suggested. I do not doubt that the dishorned beasts sell for a little more than the others. I suppose that the same space may contain more dishorned beasts than horned, and there is reason to believe that the operation disguises the age of the animal, and is sometimes made the means of deceiving purchasers. But I deny that any or all of these reasons are sufficient to constitute a necessity for the operation or to justify it. Necessity, to constitute an excuse under the Act, does not mean simply that the object of the operation cannot be otherwise secured. There must be some proportion between the object and the means. The mutilation of horses and bulls is necessary, if properly performed, and so is lawful, because without it the animals could not be kept. But to put thousands of cows or oxen to the hideous torture described in the evidence in order to put a few pounds more into the pockets of their owners, is an instance of utter disproportion between the result and the practice described—is barbarous and unlawful. I am not afraid of the possible application of the principle to other practices, not yet assailed, but which may perhaps turn out to be prohibited by law. If the suffering inflicted is really necessary it may be excused; but if it is not so, then it is, in the language of Mr. Justice Wightman, "an unnecessary abuse of the animal, and there can be no legal right to inflict it," a conclusion not of mere sentimentalism, but of plain good sense. It remains to say a few words as to the cases. The case already cited I desire to follow and to rest upon, agreeing as I do both with the decision and the reasons. And in one of the Irish cases the judgment of Mr. Justice Dowse states in better language than I could do what is the true test of cruelty. As to the other Irish case and as to the Scotch case, no English lawyer can fail to regard the decisions of the Courts in Ireland and Scotland with unfeigned respect; but we have not the evidence set out in details, and I do not say that if I had been in their places I might not have arrived at the same conclusion on the facts before them, but I doubt whether, if they had heard all the evidence before us in the present case, they could possibly have arrived at any other conclusion than that to which we have come. I cannot believe that with such evidence as that before them Chief Justice Morris could have said in the Irish case that the pain caused by dishorning was "only temporary," and that there was a reasonable necessity for it, or that Lord Young could have said in the Scotch case that the statute was never "meant to interfere with the reasonable judgment of those who were pursuing their own business." As to the recent decision in the case of Lewis, in the Queen's Bench Division, it was upon a different operation, open to other considerations, but if my brother Hawkins is right in the view he has taken of the reasoning of that case, I dissent from it, and concur in the observations he has made upon the case. For these reasons I have come to the conclusion that the magistrates ought to have convicted the defendant, and that the case must be remitted to them to deal with it in accordance with what we hold to be the law.

Mr. Justice Hawkins read a written judgment of some length with the same result.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES AFTER SHIPWRECK.

In the mail steamer Para there arrived at Plymouth on May 25 some shipwrecked mariners whose adventures present features of no ordinary interest. They are Captain Stewart, the second mate, the carpenter, the sailmaker, and five seamen, survivors of the crew of the Gettysburg, barque, of Aberdeen, which was wrecked off Morant Cayes, thirty-three miles from Jamaica. The Gettysburg left Monte Video on Feb. 6, with a crew of sixteen all told, in ballast, for Pensacola, to load pitch pine for Monte Video. On April 1, at 12-30 a. m., she struck on a coral reef outside Morant Cayes. The night was very dark, it rained at intervals, and there was a high wind blowing. The current had carried the ship south-east of her course. Immediately she struck the barque fell over on her port side and commenced to break up, and the stern sank in deep water. Two boys, John Tolfrey and Henry Johnson, both about sixteen, apprentices from the training ship Warspite, who were in the cabin, went down with the barque; and Henry Bence (of Totnes), John Olsen (a Swede, able seaman), and William Vogwill (of Plymouth, carpenter,) were washed off her stern, and drowned. Captain Stewart and ten of the crew clung to the part of the barque's bottom which was still above water, and while they were in this position one of the vessel's boats was washed within their reach. They tried to hold on to the boat till daylight, but at 2 a.m. a heavy sea struck the boat and carried it seaward. Captain Stewart and six of the men were washed off with the boat to which they clung, but it filled with water and became useless. Four men managed to get back to the wreck, but John Forbes of Aberdeen, chief mate, and John Lindsay, of Rhode Island, steward, were drowned. Captain Stewart seized an oar and floated until a heavy sea washed him upon the reef. He afterwards joined the survivors of the wreck. At daybreak the Cayes was made out a mile to the westward of the reef. William Carter, able seaman, swam out to two spars, a mast, and a yard and, with the assistance of James Crawford ordinary seaman, who joined him constructed a raft alongside the reef. By their efforts the lives of Captain Stewart and six of their shipmates were saved. They were towed on the raft to the nearest Cayes, Carter swimming all the way, and thus steering the raft. There they found three cocoanuts to eat, and no water, the island being uninhabited. They landed completely naked. After being there for two days, they dug for water, and found some, but very brackish. On the third day Thomas Allan, an able seaman, swam over to a larger island, followed by Carter and Crawford, and stayed there all night. Next morning Carter returned to the smaller Cayes with news of having discovered more water and cocoanuts. The rest of the servivors then swam over, except David Wolfe, a German, able seaman, who was injured in the wreck, and Captain Stewart, who was too exhausted. Carter assisted Captain Stewart and Wolfe across. They remained there over two weeks, existing upon shellfish, small crabs, and cocoanuts. During the last few days they caught a few birds (boobies) sleeping, and ate them raw, as there was no means of lighting a fire. Some little roots like the common white radish were also found and eaten, but were difficult of mastication and digestion. A large shark was on the watch to catch the sailors, and they tried to catch him, but neither party succeeded. On April 21, at low water, Carter, Shaddick, the second mate, and Edward Macdonald, ordinary seamen, waded over to an island and secured sufficient wood to make a small raft. The sun was so hot that they were badly scorched and blistered. A raft was constructed by Charles Reece Jones, sailmaker, and all the sails were made out of an old piece of bag, some pieces of blanket, and a bed which was washed ashore. On April 22 Jones and Allan started on the raft for Jamaica to procure assistance. They were victualled with a piece of pork which had been washed up, all the cocoanuts left, and nine pints of fresh water in old bottles found on the island. The raft sank to eighteen inches below the water in the centre, but both ends were elevated. Its occupants were up to their waists in water, and remained so for forty-eight hours, when, on the 24th, they landed at Beacon Point, seven miles from Morant Bay. There they lay down on the beach exhausted, and slept till morning, when they proceeded to White Horses, three miles distant. At this place, at 7 a.m., they found a black policeman, who gave them food, and took them on to Morant Bay, where the Collector of Customs gave the constable money to get them more food, and telegraphed to the authorities at Kingston. Jones and Allan afterwards lay down upon the Piazza outside the Custom-house, being still quite naked. About 3 p. m. two gentlemen, one an Englishman named Barrett, superintendent of the telegraph station, were very indignant at their being left in the street, and protested against their being sent to Kingston in their present condition. Mr. Barrett took them to an outfitter's, and provided them with clothes, ordered a hot meat dinner for them, and provided them with liquor to bathe and rub their legs, which were very much swollen, lacerated, and exceedingly stiff and sore. From Morant Bay they were conveyed in a dray to Kingston, where they were taken to the Sailors' Home, and the Forward gunboat was sent to bring off Captain Stewart and the rest of his crew from the Cayes. The Forward arrived there on April 26, and took them off, eventually bringing them to Port Royal on the morning of the 27th. The steam launch took them on to Kingston. On board the Forward the shipwrecked mariners were treated with the greatest consideration. They were clothed and fed abundantly, Commander Grey and the doctor who attended to their wounds and disablements being especially kind to them. A handsome subscription for them was also made on board the Forward, and on board the Para—£23 10s. was subscribed. Captain Stewart and his crew were landed at Plymouth, where they were at once provided for by the honorary local secretary of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, Mr. Hoppin, by whom they will be forwarded to their homes.

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Loans	8,191	do.
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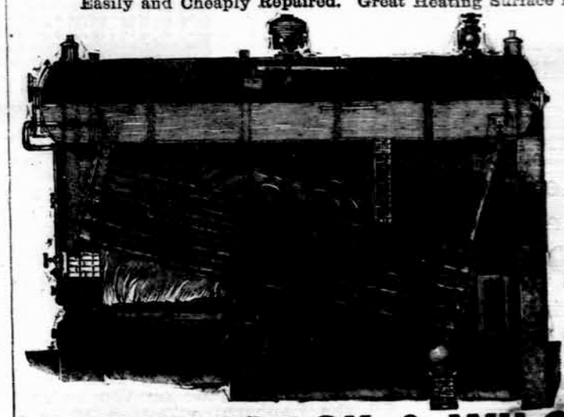

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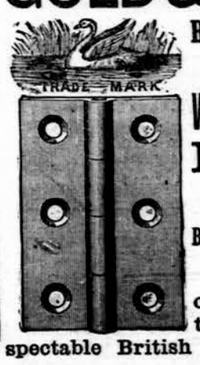

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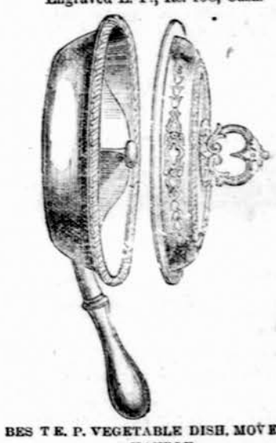

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